

THE TIMES

Monday

Brief...
Who's who? In British stockbroking: a briefing on the secrets of the City as brokers prepare for the advent of competition.

Encounter
Spectrum explores the world according to Jeane Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's controversial Ambassador to the UN, in conversation with George Urban. In the first of three articles, she talks about the clash of ideologies - "the potentially deadly competition" with the Soviet Union.



Buy, buy...
Gold-plated Modern Times hops into the Rolls and goes in search of today's status symbols. Birdie John Hennessy reports on the final round of golf's World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth.

Irish laws on marriage challenged

The European Commission of Human Rights ruled in Strasbourg last night that the Irish Republic should find a way of satisfying the complaint of a divorced couple barred under Irish law from remarriage. Failure to do so would mean the case going to the European Court of Human Rights.

Hongkong standangers China

Britain's insistence in talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997, when China wants to take it over, is thought to lie behind the latest series of attacks by Peking.

Top broker

A confidential report giving a league table of Britain's leading stockbrokers shows that Hoare Govett retains its leading position but with a smaller share of the market.

Stores boom

Pre-tax profits more than trebled to £5.2m in the first 28 weeks of the present year. Debenhams, the stores group reported.

Trust choice

Overseas funds appear to be the favourites in *The Times*/Money Programme Unit Trust Competition.

India accuses

Indian officials accuse Pakistan of training, equipping and financing extremist groups responsible for the growing violence in Punjab, where direct rule from Delhi has been imposed.

Manila sit-down

More than 10,000 demonstrators held an anti-Marcos rally in Manila as the opposition announced plans for a massive sit-down and civil disobedience campaign intended to overthrow the Philippines Government.

Boycott rally

The pro-Geoffrey Boycott Reform Group of Yorkshire County Cricket Club members is reconstituting tomorrow, amid fears that the hall hired for the purpose will be too small for the anticipated turn-out.

Leader page 9
Letters: On Mrs Thatcher, from Sir George Grugon, and others; food prices, from Lord Hesket, and Mr George Carey; America's Cup, from Mr S. Soames.
Leading articles: Local government; Soviet soldiers; The language of God; Carrier pigeons.
Features, page 8
William Golding on the three enemies of imagination; Vergilio Levi on Lech Walesa's prize; Roy Strong recalls memorable memorial services.
Obituary, page 10
Sir Charles Husband, Professor Alexander Mikhailov.

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In unison (from left): Messrs Benn, Howell, Hattersley, Kinnock, Heffer and Foot yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Labour storm over White Paper on council shake-up

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

At least a score of new local authorities and official commissions are to be established in the biggest reorganization of the local government map in England since 1972.

Under plans published in a White Paper yesterday in fulfilment of the Conservative manifesto promise to do away with metropolitan county authorities, the Greater London Council is to disappear entirely; its assets, from Hampstead Heath to the Thames barrier are to pass to other public bodies.

In the six metropolitan counties the county authorities will also be demolished and many of their functions are to be ceded to district councils. Fire, police and bus services in West and South Yorkshire, the West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, and Tyne and Wear are each to be run by joint committees.

Councillors will be nominated from the districts to sit on them, with the major cities of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool having a preponderant voice. The stage is set for intense rivalry in the North-east between New-

castle and Sunderland, which will have equal representation. The Government is to take direct control of the budgets of these new joint committees - which include, in the capital, a new version of the Inner London Education Authority. This control will last for three years to prevent an explosion of staff numbers and costs such as occurred between 1972 and 1974.

In both refuse disposal and public transport the Government will be far-reaching. Among areas directly affected are the inner London boroughs, which will inherit the bulk of the GLC's £1bn housing debt; tenants of former GLC property are unlikely now to get a promised £100m-a-year refurbishment.

An unknown number of County Hall staff will be offered redundancy terms. The Home Office, which successfully pressed the Department of the Environment to keep the fire and police services on a county-wide basis, is unlikely to approve major reductions in police or fire cover. But administrative and planning staff are certain to go.

New staff will be recruited by the Civil Service to handle extra transport, planning and arts. The impact of the reorganization will be far-reaching. Among areas directly affected are the inner London boroughs, which will inherit the bulk of the GLC's £1bn housing debt; tenants of former GLC property are unlikely now to get a promised £100m-a-year refurbishment.

Reaction to the White Paper was generally hostile. Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said there was an even chance this "big breakfast" would be defeated in Parliament. Mr Alan Green, leader of the GLC Tories called the scheme "a bureaucrats' dream" and a "ratepayers' nightmare".

Nitze warns Britain on disarmament

From Ian Murray, The Hague

Unilateral disarmament by Britain or any delay in deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the US would both play into the hands of the Soviet Union, Mr Paul Nitze said yesterday.

Speaking to the North Atlantic Assembly in The Hague, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva intermediate-range arms reduction talks gave a sombre assessment of the way the talks were going.

He rejected the Soviet claim that British and French nuclear weapons should be included in negotiations and said the US was prepared to listen to any case for delaying deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles beyond the scheduled date in December.

"You do not solve any problems by delay," he told a West German member of the assembly. The Soviet position is "crystal clear". The essence of their problem was that the Soviet Union did not propose to "bless" any NATO deployment of missiles.

The Russians thought that if they were to approve missile deployment by an agreement, this would undercut all those Western groups which have been supporting Moscow for so long on unilateral disarmament.



Governor held: General Mario Menéndez, seen here when he was Governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation last year, has been arrested. He was taken from his Buenos Aires home early yesterday to Army headquarters and told he would be imprisoned for 60 days. The reason is understood to be because he criticized the handling of the war by the junta in an unauthorized interview published in book form last month.

Tory chief in TV clash on Parkinson

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the new chairman of the Conservative Party, clashed last night with a television interviewer over the Parkinson affair.

In a Channel Four News interview designed to set the scene for next week's Conservative conference at Blackpool, Mr Gummer was repeatedly pressed about the revelation by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former party chairman, that he was the father of a baby expected by his former secretary, Miss Sara Keyes.

At the seventh attempt to prise a view from Mr Gummer the interviewer, Mr David Walter, ITN's political correspondent, even asked whether the Conservatives' support for family life might not now look "a little hypocritical in the light of what has happened".

Mr Gummer replied pointedly: "I rather think you are making this interview about one subject. I have said I am not going to discuss it." He also stressed: "I do not think there is any question of resignation from anyone. The Prime Minister has made that absolutely clear, and there we are."

Nevertheless, it was said that there had been a significant number of protest calls to Conservative Central Office. Mr Parkinson swept past reporters and photographers without a word at the Queen's Hotel in Eastbourne last night and went on to speak to a dinner given by the Eastbourne Parliamentary Club. The meeting was arranged some time ago and he arrived with his wife Ann, and Mr Ian Gow, Minister of Housing and the local MP, and his wife Jane.

Kinnock praises new spirit

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brighton

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday hailed Labour's most successful conference in years as marking the party's renewal and the first step towards reestablishing it as an election winning force.

As delegates left Brighton in remarkably good heart, Mr Kinnock said that the conference had been a marvellous encouragement to the Labour movement and millions of people who wanted to vote Labour. "We have now got a movement that wants to win. It will win. It will continually attend to the business of winning over the coming year," he said.

For good measure, Mr Kinnock added that he was looking forward to the return of Parliament and his first encounter with Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "I wish it was next week," he said. (Parliament resumes on October 24.)

Mr Kinnock's enthusiasm was understandable. The week has seen his position firmly established by the overwhelming victory in the first leadership election thrown open to the whole movement, and by the election of a national executive with which he can happily work.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, summed up the mood of optimism when he predicted that the speed at which Labour would improve in public standing would be phenomenal.

But there was a four-year march, he said in a BBC interview, and the first test would be the European elections. "From now on, we carry the battle to the enemy, brush the SDP aside, and when we are the undisputed contenders move on to tackle Mrs Thatcher."

The emphasis throughout the week has been on unity. Mr Kinnock spoke yesterday of a "spontaneous and universal desire for everyone to come together".

Difficulties lie ahead for him. The wide differences in the movement on disarmament and counter-inflation policy remain to be resolved. The strength of his position inside the new Shadow Cabinet has yet to become clear.

But it has undoubtedly been Mr Kinnock's and Mr Hattersley's week as delegates have appeared determined to put the wrangling of recent

Centre right holds key

All of the chairmanships of key Labour Party committees will go to people acceptable to Mr Neil Kinnock and the centre right, after negotiations this week in preparation for the chairmanship elections next month.

It is almost certain that Mr Sydney Turner, of the shopworkers' union USDAW, will become chairman of the important home policy committee.

Mr Leworthy said: "They are both on holiday in Ibiza at the moment and I have not been able to contact them. All I can say is that the Oppermans apparently conduct their investment affairs separately. It is a matter of embarrassment, I admit, but it is only 505 shares."

Shareholders are also likely to question Mr Opperman's service agreement with Crystallate.

Business news, page 11

Share deal embarrasses firm in takeover bid

By Jonathan Clare

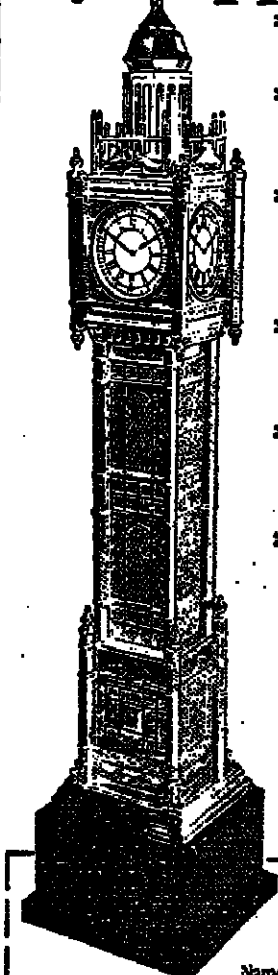
Crystallate, the electronics company which is bidding for Royal Worcester, has disclosed that the wife of one of its directors had bought and sold shares in the fine china firm.

Crystallate said yesterday that Mrs R. A. Opperman, the wife of Mr Dick Opperman, a director, had bought 505 Royal Worcester shares on June 29 at 190p, and sold them on September 23 - 10 days after Crystallate's bid was announced - at 315p.

Crystallate will have to tell the Takeover Panel, the body which protects ordinary shareholders' interests, what happened and what knowledge Mrs Opperman had of the bid.

Mr John Leworthy, Crystallate's chairman, said he was embarrassed by the disclosure

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How to write letters with an Irish accent

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Irish people can be picked out by their handwriting, according to a test done for *The Times* by a forensic expert.

Mr Tom Davis, a lecturer in the English Department of Birmingham University, was using criteria developed by one of his students, Anne Lawson.

The main clues are how the Irish write the small letters "s", "b", "d", "h", "l", "m", "p", and particularly the "r", which in script can resemble the capital "R".

Miss Lawson's research, a pilot project, into identifying the differences between the handwriting of English people and that of people in the Irish Republic or Northern Ireland was described by Mr Davis as "encouraging".

To test the system, *The Times* had seven people, two of them from the Republic, the rest British, write out by hand identical extracts from a leading article in the newspaper.

Mr Davis and Miss Frances Brown, a research student, correctly found strong Irish characteristics in the samples handwritten by a man and his wife from Sligo, in the Irish Republic.

In one of the samples, the distinguishing clues were an "r" and two examples of the letter "s" written like a capital "R". The other Irish extract had six distinguishing characteristics: an "m", "b", "h", "p" and two examples of the letter "r". One other sample with three

letters, though not the "r", which could, according to Mr Davis, have been an indication of Irishness, in fact was not. Nor was the extract I wrote, which produced the most fascinating response from Mr Davis. He described the sample as "peculiar".

If the writer was young, he said, there was evidence of Irishness; if old, this was a style of handwriting in England years ago. I am 51.

One source of Irish-style handwriting could be a textbook, *Modern Script for Schools*, by T B Raw, first published in 1923, which was

used in Northern Ireland, Mr Davis said. One page is written in "uncial" and "half-uncial" letters, large rounded forms used in early Latin and Greek manuscripts.

The writer of one of *The Times* two Irish samples said: "Anyone educated in Ireland in the past 50 years or so learnt to write the Gaelic alphabet almost as soon as English". Thus the Gaelic style writing can be found in the writing of English. But Gaelic letters are now being replaced by the English alphabet in many schools teaching Gaelic.

Mr Davis started doing forensic work after a conversation with a lawyer at a party in 1974. Some of his academic training was in whether poetry or other literature believed to have been written by a particular author was authentic. Among the work he identified was two letters from D H Lawrence.

His research now includes a study of the way children are taught, to see how much is drawn from text-books and whether there is a national characteristic and work on identifying writing by left-handed people. Both projects are funded by the Home Office.

test-letter giveaways.

how it survives in contemporary Irish handwriting.

Maze officers' concern grows after escape equipment is uncovered

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Escape equipment has been found in the Maze prison near Belfast as officers continue to accuse the Northern Ireland Office of economizing in running the prison service.

Hack saw blades, bolts and lengths of metal were discovered hidden in a garden used by prisoners between H blocks one and two. The equipment was uncovered during a search of the complex which has been going on since the break-out by 38 Provisional IRA prisoners two weeks ago. But the Northern Ireland Office denied that parts of a collapsible ladder had also been uncovered.

Prison officers at the Maze have been holding meetings to express concern over security. Their latest protest was over the number of officers who have to escort prisoners in the jail. The chairman of the Prison Officers Association, Mr John Hall, said:

"They have no confidence in the way the Northern Ireland Office prison department is running the prison establishment at the moment. The governor has no authority to deal with matters of finance."

The Provisional IRA yesterday admitted killing two members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary Reserve in Downpatrick as Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down South, gave a warning that terrorists were attempting to make the county town a headquarters for their activity.

Two gunmen shot dead the officers at point blank range as they began patrolling a mainly Roman Catholic housing estate where there had been complaints of intimidation against the few Protestant families living there.

Their patrol had been part of a community policing operation

aimed at reassuring residents on the Meadowslands estate but that is now under review after the terrorist attack.

After the shooting on Thursday night, in which at least eight shots were fired, the gunmen escaped on foot.

Mr William Finlay, aged 55, a full-time reservist who was married with three teenage children, was shot through the head but died later in hospital. In 1978 he was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Bravery.

His colleague, Mr James Ferguson, aged 53, a part-time reservist, who was married with three children, died almost instantly after being shot several times. Both men were from Downpatrick.

Superintendent James Johnston, the RUC sub-divisional commander in Downpatrick, said: "The men's brief was to patrol the area and instill confidence for the people still living on the estate. The relationship between the remaining Protestant and Roman Catholic families is extremely good and it is an estate with which we did not really have all that many problems."

Meanwhile community leaders united in condemning the killing. Mr Edward McGrady, Social Democratic and Labour Party Assembly member for the area, calling on people to unite and expose the killers.

Tension in Downpatrick began to increase in July when despite opposition from the SDLP the annual Orange parade was permitted to march through the town.



Mr James Ferguson



Mr William Finlay

Powell disputes Soviet threat

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Enoch Powell yesterday poured scorn on the Prime Minister's suggestion that the Soviet Union was bent on world domination.

The Official Unionist MP for Down South, said in a speech in Torquay, Devon, that that view was a misunderstanding and a self-delusion, which was designed to sustain the myth that the United States was the last, best hope for mankind.

"St George and the Dragon", he said, "is a poor show without a real dragon, the bigger and scarier the better, ideally with flames coming out of its mouth."

"How any rational person, viewing objectively the history of the last 35 years, could entertain this international misunderstanding, challenges comprehension", Mr Powell said.

"The notion has no basis in fact, it exists wholly in the realm of imagination."

While the United States had fought two big wars in Asia and

absence of elephants as proof of his success.

Nevertheless, Mr Powell accepted that "the largest and most ominous of all international misunderstandings" would not be dissolved by either information or argument, because it was protected by great vested interest.

"Suppose that the misunderstanding were by and chance cleared up, it is impossible to compute the dislocation of the American economy, industry and Government that would ensue, so great has become this dependence upon it over the years," he said.

But he also said: "The misunderstanding of Soviet Russia has become indispensable to the self-esteem of the American nation. He will not be regarded with benevolence who seeks, however ineffectually, to deprive them of it."

Leading article, page 9

Journalists split over crossing picket line

By Our Labour Reporter

The *Stockport Messenger* newspaper was at the centre of a new dispute after six journalists refused to join 10 colleagues in crossing a printing trade union picket line yesterday.

The newspaper faced being the scene of the first revolt against new labour laws last month when the executive of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) instructed members to take unlawful secondary industrial action in support of the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Yesterday a hearing in chambers of an injunction application by the *Stockport Messenger* against the NGA was adjourned until next Friday.

Minister will launch wilderness congress

By John Young

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, will officially open the third World Wilderness Congress in Inverness today.

The presence of a senior minister is seen as an indication that the Government has been persuaded to show a greater interest in the conference than it appeared to do a few weeks ago.

It is also belated recognition that the absence of government representation would have been taken as a slight to the delegates, many of whom, such as Mr John Block, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr Ray Arnesen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, hold important posts.

About 500 people are expected to attend the opening weekend of the conference, which moves on Monday to Findhorn, on the Moray Firth, and continues until October 15. Among the countries officially represented are Canada, the Philippines, Bulgaria, Peru, Brazil, South Africa, Italy, West Germany and Switzerland.

The subjects to be discussed include wildlife, hunting, mining, conservation and pollution. Mr Barry Cohen, the Australian Minister of the Environment, is due to make an important statement on his Government's decision to refuse to allow work to proceed on a hydro-electric scheme in Tasmania.

AA and RAC face competition

Roadside rivals woo motorist

By Richard Evans

As the number of car owners in Britain accelerates past 15 million, the motor-service market, centred on breakdown and recovery service, has never been busier or more cut-throat.

For decades the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club, with their roadside officers, split the lucrative cake in the most gentlemanly manner. But no longer.

The £8,526 which the RAC was ordered to pay this week by an industrial tribunal to a former salesman who failed to recruit his yearly quota of new members, is not just the price paid by the club for carrying out an unfair dismissal. It reflects the new era in which the AA and RAC have found themselves.

This year alone two new organizations, Britannia Rescue Service and Europ Assistance, have entered the motor service market in Britain. Britannia, a subsidiary of the Civil Servants Motoring Association, caters exclusively for 90,000 civil servants, but it is considering opening to the public.

They are the latest additions to the independent sector which has challenged the big two over the past dozen years. While the AA, with its 5.5 million members, and the RAC, with 2.5 million, proudly boast a far more extensive service than

rivals, including legal, touring and holiday advice, they have had to become sharper and more competitive to attract members.

Mr Ron Naylor of the RAC said yesterday: "The competition has got stronger in the last three or four years. The facts is that motorists are looking round to try to get the best value for their money and who can blame them. It is a very competitive field for us now."

The RAC has 230 salesmen spread through the country and the AA admits to more than 150, all of whom have set targets for recruiting new members. Half of their nation's car owners do not subscribe to any of the motor service bodies.

Only last year RAC patrolmen were given new training in selling membership. AA staff are also encouraged to sign up new subscribers. Rivals in the independent sector say the fierce competition between the big two last year involved a price war and claim patrolmen regularly approach motorists stuck in motorway traffic jams or at service stations.

Mr John Watts, director general of the Association of Vehicle Recovery Operators said yesterday: "Anywhere you find motorists are immobile you will find one or other of the big organizations trying to recruit."

Mr Ernest Smith is chief executive of the Bradford-based National Breakdown Recovery Club, which has a quarter of a million members and was the first independent motoring organization to challenge the big two when it was set up 11 years ago. He believes there are special reasons for the growth and success of the independent sector.

"We are getting a tremendous influx of members on an annual basis. Everybody has got heartily fed up with the stories they hear about the big motoring organizations involving delay and whatever."

The biggest challenge to the big two and the minnows is probably yet to come. In practice the 50 per cent of motorists who pay their annual subscriptions are taking out an extra insurance policy. Mr Watts, of AVRO, suggests insurance companies should prepare a complete package, including recovery and breakdown.

"It is about time that sleeping part of the car industry, the insurance companies, started to think about this as part of an ordinary motorist's policy. It would be to the advantage of the motorist who would have only one transaction for all his motoring cover."

Plane crash victims identified

The four people who died when their light aircraft crashed into the side of a 1,700ft ridge on the Preseli Mountains, in West Wales, in poor visibility were all from the Dublin area.

The Piper Cherokee, was piloted by Dr Donal Roche. The passengers were his father Jack, Mr William Carr and Miss Marjorie Barker.

The crash occurred on Thursday evening half an hour after the aircraft had left Cardiff airport for the 90-minute flight to Dublin.

Wreckage from the single-engine aircraft was seen 150ft below the ridge after a search by aircraft, helicopters and ships.

The aircraft was owned by a consortium of six people.

Taxi tricksters sent to jail

A couple who left a Swiss taxi driver with an unpaid £1,172 fare after persuading him to drive to London were given jail sentences at Southwark Crown court yesterday.

Nevita Parchment, aged 24, of Kennington, south London, who also admitted fraud offences involving £27,000, received an 18-month sentence and Lloyd Forrest, aged 41, of Roehampton, one of 12 months. They were each ordered to pay compensation of £586 to the driver.

Women protest at child sex case

Three men facing charges of inciting sex offences with children faced a demonstration by shouting women as they arrived at Bromley Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Steven Adrian Smith, aged 28, David Arthur Joy, aged 42, and David Peter Bremner, aged 43, were remanded on bail until January 24 and 25. They must report daily to the police. Appeals for the relaxation of bail conditions were dismissed.

Moscow flight cancelled

British Airways' flights to Moscow were still at a standstill yesterday, for "commercial reasons", two days after airline pilots lifted their ban. Yesterday's flight was cancelled because "only 20 passengers" were booked on it, the airline said.

Print plant shut

Mr David Dimbleby, broadcaster and managing director of Dimbleby Newspaper Group in London, announced the closure of the group's Richmond printing works yesterday, where a seven-week NGA dispute stopped publication of four papers.

Airport threat

Air traffic controllers at Aberdeen airport, which serves Britain's North Sea oilfields, yesterday threatened to close it if a seven-week strike by assistant controllers over manning was not settled quickly.

Woodland boost

The National Trust announced yesterday that it would increase the planting of native broad-leaved trees on its 12,000 acres of woodland in Cumbria and Lancashire.

Capital victory

Capital Radio has won a new franchise to run the London independent local radio station, from 1984 until 1992 despite two other bids.

Europe-wide protest against cruise

By a Staff Reporter

There are three and four million people are expected to take to the streets of Europe in a fortnight's time in demonstrations against cruise and Pershing II missiles, leaders of the peace movement in Europe said yesterday.

Demonstrations and meetings are also planned in 80 United States cities, as well as in Canada and other countries. Details of the demonstrations were given in London yesterday by leading peace figures from five Nato countries where the missiles are to be deployed.

Mr E P Thompson, a CND national council member, said they expected at least 250,000 people at their demonstration on October 22.

If the missiles are brought into Britain it will be in the face of a resounding peaceful campaign of guerrilla resistance, "he said. They will clearly be seen to be the temporary and unwanted agents of foreign power."

Mr Thompson said he feared press reports quoting intelligence sources, which suggested that the peace movements may become violent, that a "dirty tricks" department was operating. There might be violence in the coming weeks aimed at discrediting the peace movement, he said.

Mr Gunter Minnerup of West Germany, said it had already been shown there that an agent provocateur had been involved in recent disturbances during the visit of Mr George Bush, US Vice President.

They were expecting two million demonstrators on October 22, Mr Minnerup said.

Disputes threaten TV sport

Television sport could be affected this weekend by a dispute over allowances between the BBC and outside broadcast staff which first started in June.

On Thursday outside broadcast units blocked out 65 minutes' scheduled coverage of the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley.

The Association Broadcasting Staff has threatened a series of 24-hour stoppages because of the dispute and further action could affect coverage of weekend sport such as football and horse racing, and may threaten coverage of the Conservative Party Conference next week.

The outside broadcast staff are demanding the right to return home where practicable, when they are working away from base.

A formula for settlement was reached at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but the union says that since then the BBC has twice gone back on overnight allowance agreements.

£1 note fetches £1,980

Phillips staged the biggest sale of bank notes held in Britain at its London headquarters yesterday, securing £1,980 (estimate £1,400 to £1,600) for a £1 note issued by the Glasgow Joint Stock Banking Company in 1840, and £1,815 (estimate £2,000) for the only known £5 note of 1836 issued by the Commercial Bank of Edinburgh. Both were bought by a private collector from Scotland who has specialized in the field for many years.

Local authorities must find finances for arts

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Manchester, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society, Opera North and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

They will be expected to continue to attract local finance and support, including private sponsorship.

The South Bank halls, including the Festival Hall, National Theatre, Hayward Gallery and National Film Theatre, which are all owned by the GLC, are to be administered as a single entity, with its assets transferred to an independent board answerable to the Arts Council.

A consultation paper published by the Office of Arts and Libraries states: "The Arts Council would make funding available where necessary, but the complex as a whole would be expected to be run as far as possible on commercially viable lines while retaining the cultural

NHS region may share planned private hospital

By Nicholas Thomas

Oxford Regional Health Authority is to explore a link with the private sector, which would provide it with a specialist heart surgery unit built by the British United Provident Association (Bupa).

Under the proposals Bupa will build a £7m private hospital with 60 beds and three operating theatres in the grounds of the John Radcliffe teaching hospital, in Oxford.

About half the beds would be used for private patients, and the remainder would be used under terms yet to be defined, by the National Health Service (NHS) for cardiac surgery and cardiology.

They would also be used for teaching medical students and for research. Bupa said yesterday that the scheme should allow 450 NHS heart operations a year.

The Oxford region emphasized that it was entering into a feasibility study, expected to take about two months, without commitment.

Oxford is the only one of the 14 NHS regions which does not have a full heart surgery service. Most of its patients, after assessment, go to St George's Hospital, in south London, for operations.

A large capital investment

would be needed to provide such a service, and the region said that, given the shift of priorities to mental illness, mental handicap and geriatric services, it was unlikely to be able to find the money for years.

A spokesman said: "We do not have the capital to provide cardiac surgery. This may be a way to do it without having to put up the capital."

Mr Gordon Roberts, chairman of the region, said: "We have agreed to explore the idea to see whether it would represent value for money and be on terms acceptable to the NHS."

If the scheme goes ahead, the hospital would hope to open at the end of 1985.

The proposal will be warmly welcomed by ministers who have been pressing health authorities to develop closer links with the private sector or some years.

Progress has been slow, however, partly because of the shortage of NHS finance, and partly because of fears of union opposition.

At least three other health authorities, Peterborough, Bath, and the Portsmouth and South East Hampshire, now have plans to link with the private sector.

Piracy growing seamen say

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

A dossier of attacks by pirates on British seamen has been prepared by the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association.

One radio officer describes an "horrific" experience recently when a band of seaborne thieves brandishing machetes boarded his ship off Singapore.

Mr D. R. Harkins told how he was held at knife-point and bound hand and foot while the pirates helped themselves to his valuables and those of the captain, and made off with the ship's safe.

The association and the Radio and Electronic Officers' Union, and the National Union of Seamen, are pressing for an international campaign against the growing menace of piracy.

The report says that there are two main kinds of attack in two separate areas. Off the West African coast the raids are conducted by

gangs of 15 to 20 armed men in high-speed motor boats. The pirates plunder containers on board.

In the Singapore area the groups are smaller and armed with knives. They usually steal the personal possessions of the crew.

But the union is resisting pressure to arm seamen with guns. "That would only lead to gun battles in which crewmen could be killed," Mr John Newman, the union's assistant general secretary, said.

Seafarers' leaders, together with the International Chamber of Commerce, are to present their case for increased security measures at the International Maritime Organization meeting next month.

The pirates are becoming more professional and there is concern that as ships become larger and crews smaller, the vessels become increasingly vulnerable.

Lady locked in embrace at wheel

Lady Theresa Manners, aged 20, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, was locked in an embrace as she drove along the fast lane of a motorway, magistrates Colleshill, Warwickshire, were told yesterday.

She admitted not having proper control of her car and was fined £75.

Inspector Roger Coleman said that on three occasions her front seat passenger, Malcolm Connell, aged 33, leant over to the driver in a passionate embrace. Connell was also fined £75, said he had been whispering in her ear and at no time had obstructed her vision.

For two miles the police followed the car driven by Lady Theresa of Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, but even with the patrol car's blue light flashing, she appeared oblivious to other traffic on the M6.

Eventually she moved to the roadside lane of the motorway at Stratton under Fosse, Warwickshire.



Lady Theresa: Passion while driving

than £7m with an additional net expenditure of £4.3m on the South Bank halls.

Mr Tony Banks, MP for Newham North-west and chairman of the GLC's arts and recreation committee, said last night: "This is a test day for democracy, and struggle for the arts. In London they will be devastated by these government proposals."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents both counties and districts in the metropolitan areas, is not commenting on the possible effects.

Overseas selling prices were set at £250,000 for the 1836 £5 note and £1,980 for the 1840 £1 note. The 1836 £5 note was sold to a private collector from Scotland who has specialized in the field for many years.

Holidaymakers to get speedier service as agents install computers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The fully computerized travel agent, comparatively rare until now, is expected to emerge in most high streets after an agreement announced yesterday.

Computerization means quicker and more detailed service for the customer with a wider and up-to-date array of information available.

It should be possible to get more details than appear in package tour operators' brochures of hotels, resorts and points such as what to wear, health regulations or where to hire equipment.

Under the new agreement a specialist computer system backed by the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is to be marketed exclusively by British Telecom's Merlin div-

ision, the company's marketing arm for office systems.

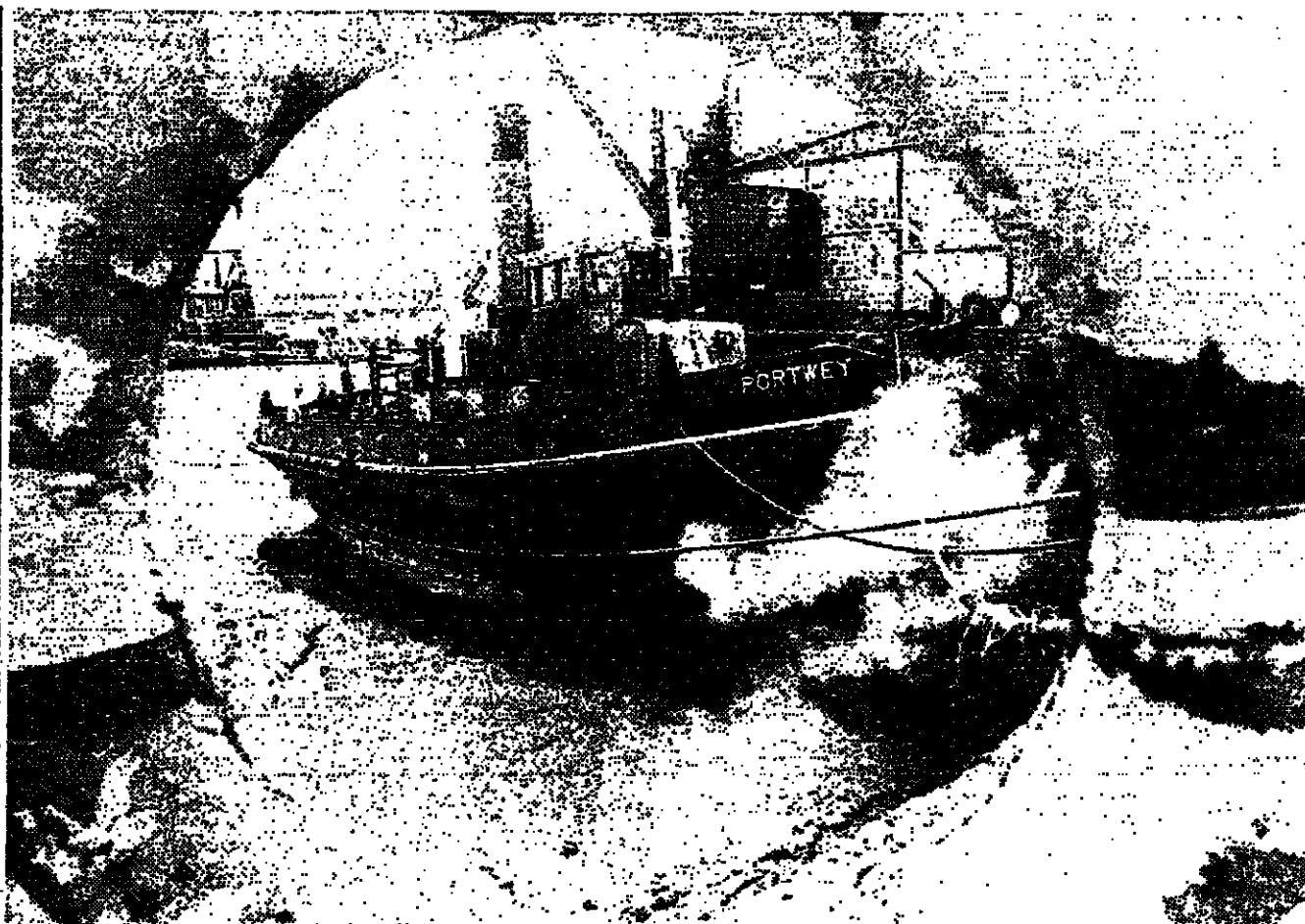
The system, known as Modulus and designed by Tourism Technology to meet travel agents' specific needs, is in some travel agency outlets. About a dozen will be installed by next week and about another 30 agents are discussing installation. Leading travel agency chains which operate nationally have changed to computerized systems.

The biggest impact, as an autumn sales drive on Modulus is mounted, will be when the typically family-run travel agents, with only one or two outlets, take up the new technology. There are about 4,000 outlets of that kind compared with the 1,200 of the

big chains and about 300 of the smaller agency chains.

Modulus is designed so that even the most modest start, essentially a personal computer, can be built up in modular fashion with the more powerful and advanced elements available in the system. The main price range is from about £5,500 to just more than £12,000 with leasing options to reduce demands on capital expenditure.

The lower price brings a Modulus 1000 which offers access to the various viewdata systems operating in the trade from Prestel to tour operators' own booking systems. A memory stores viewdata pages for showing to customers. There is a word processor.



Steam up for an old sea workhorse

The Maritime Trust's tug Portwey getting steam up yesterday at the end of a £15,000 refit at Rochester. Today trust staff and volunteers including Mr Philip Bryant (right) will steam the coal-fired, twin-screw vessel down the Medway and up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, where she will return to her berth with the Historic

Ships Collection. The 80ft tug, built on the Clyde by Harland & Wolff in 1927, sailed in June last year from the Dart when she was given to the trust by Mr Richard Dobson, of Stoke Gabriel, south Devon. She is due at St Katharine's today and will be towing two pontoons for the Discovery's berth. (Photographs: Brian Harris.)



'No crime' plea over glue kits

Court of Appeal judges were asked yesterday to decide that selling glue-sniffing kits was not a crime under Scots law. The hearing was before Lord Justice-General Lord Emslie, Lord Cameron and Lord Dundarg, in the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh.

It comes after a decision by Lord Avonside in August, that two brothers should go to trial accused of selling glue-sniffing kits to children.

Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 28, both of Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct by supplying solvents, in particular glue, together with crisp packets or plastic bags to children between the ages of eight and fifteen.

It is alleged that between February 1981 and April 6 this year the men caused, or procured, the children to inhale the solvents to the danger of their health and lives.

They are also charged with receiving stolen goods from children in exchange for supplying them with solvents or money to buy solvents.

Lord McCluskey, QC, for one brother, said that in legislation, since the 1920s, Parliament had chosen to regulate the possession, production, supply and consumption of drugs, such as opium, LSD and mescaline.

"If it were a crime under common law to supply to a person a substance, in full knowledge that he would use it to the danger of his health, one would expect to find somewhere in our law prosecutions prior to 1920, in which persons were charged with the supply of opium, cocaine or LSD, but there is no such instance of a common law prosecution of this kind."

"What the children did was not a consequence of what the shopkeepers are accused of."

The hearing was adjourned until a later date.

Britain lags behind in living standards

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Living standards in Britain now lag well behind those in the rest of Europe, with the West Germans and French between 20 and 25 per cent better off than ourselves.

Figures published in *An economic profile of Britain 1983* from Eloyds Bank show that in 1981 British living standards were only 92 per cent of the average for the European Community, with West Germany ranked top at 115 per cent, followed by Denmark and France at 111 per cent.

The United Kingdom can claim rough parity with Japan but falls a long way short of living standards in the United States and the Scandinavian countries, the bank's report says.

The figures are based on comparisons of national output

per head. But Britain compares more favourably on some other measures.

It has more telephones and television sets per person than in other European countries.

The booklet notes that Britain's postwar growth rate has been consistently lower than in most other industrial countries.

Items per 1,000 inhabitants				
	1975	1981	1980	1977
UK	226	507	484	17
France	322	486	354	1.5
West Germany	349	488	357	2.0
Italy	300	384	336	2.3
Japan	182	182	182	1.7
USA	536	799	524	1.7

Life-long care for pets

If you do not want to leave your cat short of its daily bowl of milk or your dog without a home, you should take care how you make provision for them in your will.

That is the advice of Mr Paul Matthews, a barrister, in the latest issue of the *Law Society's Gazette*. The problem is that pets cannot be sole beneficiaries, or plaintiffs or defendants in any legal dispute as to their right to benefit.

He offers three solutions. The first is to make a contract with somebody to maintain the pet in return for a legacy or the residue of an estate. The second is to ensure that trustees use income from the estate for the benefit of the owners of the animals, income which could be used for the pet's upkeep and for veterinary surgeon's fees. The third idea is to create a trust for the pet for a number of years or for the animal's life.

Schoolgirl delivered own baby

A girl aged 14 delivered her own baby after concealing her pregnancy from family, friends and teachers. But the boy died immediately, the Southwark coroner was told yesterday.

The girl, who lives in south London, was preparing to go to school when she complained of a stomach ache, the inquest was told. A short time later she gave birth alone in the bathroom. No one had realized the girl's condition.

Recording that the baby died from lack of attention at birth, Sir Montague Levine, the coroner, said: "There is nothing whatsoever to indicate anyone took any active part in killing this baby."

Clergyman told to pay

The Rev Ray Arnold, who refuses to pay a £31 tax bill because he says the money will be spent on arms, has been ordered to pay within 28 days.

At a private hearing at Birmingham County Court yesterday, the defence to the claim by Mr Arnold, of Craven Arms, Shropshire, was stuck out as not being reasonable in law. He says he will appeal against the ruling.

Libel retrial case adjourned

The Court of Appeal yesterday adjourned hearing an application by *The Daily Telegraph* for a retrial of the successful libel action brought by Mr J. P. R. Williams, the former Welsh rugby player.

The case was adjourned until Monday, October 17, and Mr Arthur Young, a former Adidas sales representative of Lodge Farm, Caeleu, Gwent, who alleges he personally paid "boot money" to Mr Williams was ordered to be present.

Treasure found

A man taking his dog for a walk yesterday found a Flemish tapestry and other treasures, stolen from the Duke of Rutland's Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, near a disused railway track at Rowsley, Matlock.

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of days' interest lost is: Capital Bonds 90 days', Super Bonus Accounts 60 days', Bonus Accounts only 28 days'.

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Court victory for road plan protesters

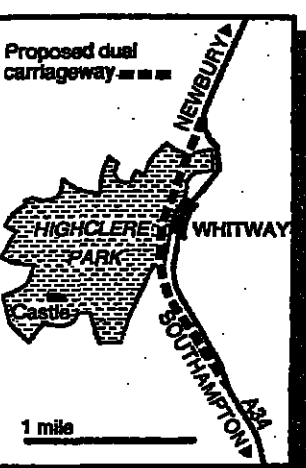
By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday overthrew an order by ministers for a dual carriageway to be built through historic parkland at Highclere. It was an unusual victory for the conservation lobby, which had protested for years about the Government's determination to build through a park landscaped by Capability Brown.

The judgment forces ministers to drop their refusal to hold a public inquiry into the road which is intended to take the A34 out of the hamlet of Whitway to the south of Newbury on the Berkshire-Hampshire border. The road is a busy link between the Midlands and the Channel ports.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would not decide what to do about the case until it had seen Mr Justice Webster's judgment in writing.

Objectors served a writ on ministers because they ordered the road to be built without an inquiry and before the ombudsman had reported about alleged maladministration of plans for the road.



The land is part of one of the largest surviving intact private estates in the British countryside. It belongs to the family of Lord Portchester, the Queen's racing manager. He and many residents of Whitway do not oppose the dual carriageway planned by ministers.

But objectors worried about its impact on the parkland want it built further away.

Law Report, page 10

Prince Andrew makes TV plea for historic ship

Prince Andrew turned his hand to television presenting yesterday. He spent the day with a film crew at Bristol docks, working on a national fund-raising appeal to restore the historic vessel, the Great Britain.

The visit by the prince, who became the project's patron in July, was kept quiet, so that he could work on the programme undisturbed.

Mr Joe Blake, director commander of the project, said they were grateful that he agreed to present the appeal for funds.

Solicitor under scrutiny jumped from bridge

A leading Northern solicitor under a Law Society investigation threw himself to his death from a motorway bridge because he thought it was the "proper thing to do", a coroner said yesterday. The police found a suicide note from Mr John Firth Duxbury, aged 49, in his car along with papers which "caused him great concern".

An inquest was told that a motorist saw a falling "object" as he drove along the M62 near Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.

The Bradford coroner, Mr James Turnbull said that among the papers in the car was a note signed by Mr Duxbury, of

Shipley, a father of two and former president of the Bradford branch of the Law Society. "It made it quite clear that he was distressed by some personal matters."

Mr Turnbull recorded a verdict that the solicitor took his own life.

The coroner said: "This is very distressing for me as I knew John personally and he was held in the highest affection. Mr Duxbury was a partner in a firm of Bradford solicitors, Herbert Duxbury & Sons. Earlier this week the Law Society confirmed it is investigating the firm."

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE • Community policing • Leadership elections

Delegates reject move to tighten control of parliamentary party

A move by constituency parties to tighten conference control over the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) was rejected by a 3,480,000-vote majority after a spirited defence of Mr John Gillingham, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the last day of the conference in Brighton.

Sometimes MPs' consciences told them conference decisions were wrong, Mr Gillingham, outgoing chairman of the party's home policy committee, said. To bind them as was proposed would reinforce the distrust that had crippled the movement over recent years.

The motion from Kilmarnock and London, provided for the standing orders of the PLP to be incorporated into the party constitution with a commitment added to implement Labour policies. Major decisions of the PLP would have to be taken at weekly meetings by a recorded vote to be made available to all affiliated organizations.

The motion, defeated by 5,044,000 votes to 1,564,000, had sought to instruct the national executive committee to set up a working party to consult with all affiliated organizations and the MPs and submit reforms in the next annual conference.

Mr John Knappe, moving the motion for Kilmarnock and London, said that the object was to improve the relationship between conference and the PLP. Unless they did this, conference would continue to be an irrelevance ignored by the PLP.

Mr Gillingham, moving a resolution that each constituency party should hold a secret ballot of all party members with one year's membership to determine which candidate that party would support in future elections for leader and deputy leader, and calling on the NEC to ensure that all members paying the political levy could be properly consulted in the affiliated organizations section of the college.

Mr Dick Mather, seconding the motion, said that if people had the good sense and judgment to join the Labour Party, surely their good sense and judgment should be trusted in the selection of leaders.

Mr Hammond, moving the EETPU motion, which criticized the electoral college as undemocratic, said that his union's abstention from the leadership contest was not concerned with the candidates but the system. The union's support for the new leadership was firm and reliable and would remain so. Were 30 or so members of a general management committee properly representative of its members? The share of the vote a trade union cast in the college had little to do with democracy.

Various reasons had been put forward for Labour's general election defeat, but there was another possibility. The British electorate, the most experienced democratic citizens in the world, understood the party too well and rejected what they understood.

The electoral college should be abandoned. It was arrogant, dangerous and elitist nonsense to say ordinary people would be influenced by the media. "It is important to trust our members and not our leaders, but vital we trust our members and not our people. There is no other road for the people's party."

Mr Victor Yessell, Old Bexley and Sidcup, moving a resolution that all individual members of at least 12 months should be allowed to attend and vote at meetings for the leaders, election and selection of prospective parliamentary candidates, said that this might inspire more people to attend meetings.

Mr Dick Knowles, Birmingham Northfield, seconding, said that the motion applied to the party the same criteria that was insisted on in public affairs - one person, one vote.

Mr John Jones, AUEW-Tass, opposing all three motions, said it was amazing that suddenly the people who fought to keep the leadership elections in the hands of MPs, said that the system was undemocratic, amazing that the media and Mr Norman Tebbit were worried about Labour's democracy. The party's enemies understood the strength of the three wings of the party united, and that was why they wanted change.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, replying for the NEC, recommended the Gillingham motion be rejected and the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup resolutions be rejected. He was glad that no one had criticized the results of the leadership campaign.

While he personally had some sympathy with further extension of the democratic process, none of the resolutions was acceptable because they were not the path and the way to forward. (Applause)

The NEC would look at the Gillingham resolution to see if democracy could be extended further, but in a different way to the one suggested here. The Gillingham motion was rejected; the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup motions were overwhelmingly lost.

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Windsor, Amanda Haigh and Stephen Goodwin

Commons itself. It is amazing no such mechanism exists. Mr Owen Farley, Bootle, said that the district must be ended. It led to MPs regarding conference merely as a talking shop and to conference regarding MPs in terms of betrayal and seclusion. Both these interpretations were simplistic and destructive.

Opposition to the motion was led by Mr John Dornand, MP for Eastington and Chairman of the PLP. Describing it as a "straight-jacket", Mr Dornand said that the motion would at very least inhibit MPs' work.

"At worst it could lead to a repetition of the internal wrangles which we have had over the last four years. Let us get on with the job of politics, the job you sent us to the House of Commons to do", Mr Dornand appealed.

He said that just before the summer recess the PLP decided to appoint a committee to consider how best to change its procedures in the light of the vastly changed parliamentary situation, with considerably fewer Labour MPs and a massive Tory majority.

The committee had held six meetings, three of them during the recess which lasted all day, and the next would be attended by the new leadership. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Ian Mikardo, demonstrated the intense determination and desire of MPs to

make an impact inside and outside the Commons.

Mr Gillingham, opposing the motion on behalf of the NEC, said that the proposition talked about the wish to promote unity. If carried, it would have exactly the opposite effect.

"Is it any wonder that working people don't vote Labour when some party activists are telling them not to trust Labour MPs, telling them Labour MPs don't keep their promises?"

"Great damage has been done to our cause by the denigration of the 1974-79 Labour Government. That was a good Government. Without a majority in parliament it kept the bulk of its promises."

The PLP worked hard for Labour in government and in opposition. On October 25, for example, they would start the committee stage of the telecommunications 1983 Bill. They would fight it with the dogged determination they fought its forerunner before the general election.

Labour MPs did not need to apologize to anyone for the strength of the allegiance to the party and its policies.

Karl Hardie and other founders attached great importance to the autonomy of MPs. They knew the British working people wanted to elect MPs who were completely free to speak out as they wished, free to vote as conscience dictated while fighting for the Labour cause.

"I have never knowingly voted against the Labour whip... always 'voted Labour', Mr Gillingham said, drawing derisive laughter. "Voted Labour, not socialist organizer or communist", he countered to applause.

It was a strong and lively exercise of political aggression, which is the first task of an opposition party.

It was also politically astute in that it enabled Mr Kinnock to ensure himself to his supporters and to recharge the batteries of a shattered party before asking it to contemplate the difficult decisions that lie ahead.

But it was not a speech of substance. Mr Kinnock did not take the opportunity either to offer a strategic vision of the constructive purpose of Labour policies or even to warn his party of the need to reexamine policies that were so decisively rejected by the electorate in June.

Perhaps Mr Kinnock was right to limit his objectives on this occasion. There is no use trying to spend political capital accumulated in a leader confronting his party and then losing the battle.

But to put it like this is to

COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

The Labour Party has made considerable progress at Brighton towards becoming an effective Opposition, but it still has a long way to go before it is a creditable alternative government.

The desire for unity inevitably means the spirit is better, and the morale of some - though by no means all - right-wingers has improved markedly.

It is important because they should now have more of a stomach for critical battles that lie ahead.

Mr Kinnock's speech on Thursday was quintessentially that of an Opposition leader, in the sense that he concentrated upon restoring the enthusiasm of his own party and establishing the most advantageous lines of attack upon the Government.

Charging batteries

It was rhetorically an accomplished performance. He sought, as any skilful Opposition leader should, to change the agenda of the political debate to his benefit. And he showed his instinct for the political kill in attacking the Government at one of its most vulnerable points: the health service cuts.

There is, it is true, time enough to work out new programmes well before the next election. But that could prove to be a trap as well as a consolation.

Alliance challenge

The best way to induce the party to accept a reconsideration of policy might be by a gradual, indirect, crab-like approach, so that most people were only dimly aware of what was happening. But Labour would not gain the necessary electoral benefit unless the country was fully conscious of what was being done.

Labour also cannot afford to wait too long if it is to beat off the challenge of the Alliance.

A leader who is seen to confront his party successfully gains much public respect. If that is too dangerous a course for Mr Kinnock now, it will none the less be necessary soon to signal that the words of Brighton will be followed by this.

Perhaps we shall hear that a new statement on defence is being prepared, that a reconstruction of the party organization is under way, or that the rules governing the reelection of MPs are going to be modified.

Already last topic has been raised in the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Kinnock now has to show that he is capable of changing the party he has wooed so successfully.

Objectives limited

Unity is all very well, but it will not be much use if Labour cannot unite on a basis that commands the confidence of the country.

Perhaps Mr Kinnock was right to limit his objectives on this occasion. There is no use trying to spend political capital accumulated in a leader confronting his party and then losing the battle.

But to put it like this is to

Backing for new leaders

Turning to Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, he said: "You have our support. We go back to the unions and constituencies and we will work with you."

Mr Sam McCuskie, National Union of Seamen, chairman of this year's conference, bringing it to a close, said that under the new leadership the party would go forward.

Delegates back fight over pit closures

Suggesting that the nation should do for the mining industry what it did for agriculture, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, for the second time called for and obtained conference backing for a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) motion urging resistance to pit closures apart from those that threaten exhaustion.

The motion came called on the party and the Government to stipulate a target of 200 million tonnes of coal a year and a guarantee of subsidies at the level of those given within the EEC. It also urged the winding down of open cast operations and the redirection of investment away from nuclear energy and towards coal.

Mr Skinner, who moved the motion, declared that the coal board had no conception in fiddling the figures, and maintained that last year the industry made £100m profit. If it had had subsidies equal to those in East and West Europe it would have made at least £400m to £500m profit.

He wanted to see retirement at 55 for all workers. They should start with MacGregor and the sooner the better. They should ban overtime in every industry in order to give work to many who were unemployed.

Mr Skinner said that the closure of 70 pits would cost £4,300m but if the pits were kept open, albeit some uneconomic, the cost would be £2,000m. With subsidies like those in the Common Market, all the uneconomic pits would suddenly become economic.

The Prime Minister had called in Mr MacGregor to rip the guts out of the industry.

There was laughter when Mr Sam McCuskie, the chairman, said: "Anyone against this one? There's the gullies outside." No one was against the motion.

Mr Paul Boateng: No policing by coercion.

The Labour Party was the real party of real law and order. Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking, speaking for the national executive committee, declared at the end of a debate on the police and the proposed Police and Criminal Justice Bill.

The conference carried unanimously a motion condemning the Government's decision to reintroduce the Bill and calling on the next Labour government to introduce legislation which would curb unnecessary police powers, and ban the use of plastic bullets.

Moving the resolution, Ms Barbara Roche, Battersea, said that the police and the police Bill were the most vital issues facing them as socialists.

Ever Lord Salmon had said that the Bill would bring them closer to a police state. The Bill was nothing to do with reducing crime, it was to do with repression.

It extended police powers to a degree unprecedented in Britain. The police would be able to stop and search people on the street, set up road blocks and search homes.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher claimed that she wanted to roll back the

frontiers of the state. What sort of freedom was it that allowed the police to fingerprint children aged 10. It would be the young people who would suffer from the Bill, particularly black young people.

But it would also be used to stop trade unionists going on demonstration and pickets and to stop coach loads of CND supporters going to demonstrations.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council police committee, said that the Bill was about policing by coercion and it had brought together sometimes unlikely bedfellows, including the Daily Mail, The Sun and London Labour Briefing.

The Bill, rather than doing anything about the real problems of crime in society, was likely to make things worse because it would drive a wedge between the police and the community.

All the evidence was that the more you maximize police powers the more you minimize public support.

The record of the Tories, which claimed to be the law and order party, was abysmal with crime rates

up and detection rates were on the decrease.

The answer was not to throw more powers at the police but to bring the police and community closer together on the basis of respect for individual liberty and on the basis of policies which created a situation where the community was involved in crime prevention within a defined framework.

Mrs Richardson said that Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The police Bill, which would lead to more crime and a worse clean-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police community relations," she said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create better fire precautions, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

God should not be called 'He' says pamphlet on sexism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The term "clergy person" should be preferred to "clergyman". "God" should never be "he" as little as possible. Even the devil should be sexless according to a campaigning pamphlet published on Thursday, which declares war on sexist language in the church.

It opposes such traditional usages as "the bride of Christ" referring to Israel, saying: "The Patriarchal and hierarchical assumptions about the subordination and inferiority of women which gave these images much of their power have no place in the preaching of the Gospel".

Sermons and prayers should avoid words which seem to exclude women (or men), and "it is also essential to avoid jokes or comments that ridicule women."

The pamphlet is published by an ecumenical church group called ONE for Christian Renewal, and is adapted from a report written for the United Church of Christ in Canada.

The expression "trouble and strife" for "wife" is included in a list of terms to be avoided in

sermons; others include "career girl", "cleaning woman", and "lady lawyer". It is not acceptable to say in a sermon: "The missionaries went abroad, taking their wives with them". Instead the preacher could say "...taking their children with them".

The issue of sexist language in the church is being considered by a working party of the British Council of Churches, whose secretary, Janet Morley (the pamphlet discourages the use of "Mrs"), is one of the pamphlet's authors.

It proposes a variety of non-sexist synonyms for words referring to the deity, such as "father, king, he, him" and "master", offering instead "God, father/mother, creator, friend, sustainer, redeemer, nurturer, source of life, everlasting arms and you and your word". But Jesus Christ was male.

Necessarily use some male nouns and pronouns when referring to Christ. Several of those "can certainly be reduced without approaching heresy," the pamphlet states. It is important not to emphasize his maleness, it says.

Injury rate on farms still 8,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Despite extensive publicity and repeated pleas for greater safety consciousness, there is no perceptible decline in the high number of deaths and serious injuries on farms.

A Health and Safety Executive official said yesterday that there were some 8,000 injuries a year to farmworkers, which required them to miss at least three days' work. Since there were now about the same number of farmers as farmworkers, the total accident figure could be assumed to be at least double that.

Farming is recognized as a hazardous occupation. Just how many dangers there are, can be seen in a new video film produced by the Sun Alliance insurance group, which calls for greater care in using and maintaining machinery and in handling dangerous chemicals.

better fire precautions and proper safeguards to prevent people falling into pits.

Mr Cotgrove was also committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court but granted unconditional bail.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining by deception £2,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Art dealer accused of theft

An art dealer was committed in custody for trial at the Central Criminal Court by Bow Street Magistrate's Court yesterday, accused of having stolen artworks valued at £27,000.

Mr Sacheverell Stanley Houghton aged 43, an art dealer and friend of the Royal Academy, of Seymour Road, Wandsworth, London, is accused of stealing Old Master prints valued at about £12,000 from the Royal Academy.

He is jointly charged with Mr Michael Cotgrove, 37, a car painter, of Beverley Gardens, Canvey Island, Essex, with stealing and dishonestly handling seven paintings valued at £15,000 from the Bishop Otter College, Chichester.

Mr Cotgrove was also committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court but granted unconditional bail.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining by deception £2,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Host council withdraws from garden festival

Liverpool City Council yesterday agreed to make an all-party approach to the Prime Minister for a government undertaking to fund the International Garden Festival in the city next year. The move came after a decision by the controlling Labour group on the council to withdraw from the festival, which will last for six months from next May because the city could not afford to participate.

Mr John Hamilton, leader of the council, insisted that if Liverpool spent ratepayers' money on the event, they would be penalized through the rates support grant. The festival, he added, was irrelevant compared with the need for jobs and houses in the city. He said that Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment,

had confirmed to him during his recent visit to the city that the council would have to use its own cash for the festival.

Sir Trevor Jones, former Liberal leader of the council, said that the withdrawal was diabolical. Mr Michael Heseltine, he said, had assured him that the £300,000 cost of ancillary works in the city would qualify for inner city partnership grants of 75 per cent leaving the council to find £75,000. The opposition believed that sum would be more than covered by the return in publicity, an improvement in the city's image and the three million visitors expected at the festival.

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£250,000 tax fraud

Two directors of the Porter group of companies, which includes the Bear Hotel in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, yesterday admitted six charges of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of £50,000 by making payments to staff without deducting tax and national insurance contributions.

Jeremy Porter, aged 38, of Chesterton, Oxfordshire, pleaded guilty to four charges of making false tax returns over a four-year period and four of falsifying documents.

His father, Cyril Porter, of

Bladon, Oxfordshire, admitted three charges of making false tax returns and four of falsifying documents.

Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, for the prosecution, told Judge Mynett, at Oxford Crown Court: "These charges arise from a series of allegations that these men, individually and with others, were responsible for various frauds upon the Inland Revenue."

Judge Mynett adjourned sentence until mid-November. The Porters were granted bail.

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discerning travellers expect from an intercontinental airline.

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Improved catering facilities on many of our aircraft mean we can offer a more exciting choice of better planned menus, with free wine and beer even in economy class.

And we haven't forgotten food for thought.

There's a magazine or newspaper provided for every passenger, and a selection of duty free goods carefully tailored to each flight.

With all these extras and improvements, you might think Iberia have put themselves out of reach of most people's budgets.

But not so. Iberia's Fare Deals scheme means you can enjoy all these benefits for about the same price as a charter flight would cost.

And you can be sure that there won't be any surcharges or hidden extras to pay for later.

Mr Paul Boateng: No policing by coercion.

The Labour Party was the real party of real law and order. Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking, speaking for the national executive committee, declared at the end of a debate on the police and the proposed Police and Criminal Justice Bill.

The conference carried unanimously a motion condemning the Government's decision to reintroduce the Bill and calling on the next Labour government to introduce legislation which would curb unnecessary police powers, and ban the use of plastic bullets.

Moving the resolution, Ms Barbara Roche, Battersea, said that the police and the police Bill were the most vital issues facing them as socialists.

Ever Lord Salmon had said that the Bill would bring them closer to a police state. The Bill was nothing to do with reducing crime, it was to do with repression.

It extended police powers to a degree unprecedented in Britain. The police would be able to stop and search people on the street, set up road blocks and search homes.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher claimed that she wanted to roll back the

frontiers of the state. What sort of freedom was it that allowed the police to fingerprint children aged 10. It would be the young people who would suffer from the Bill, particularly black young people.

But it would also be used to stop trade unionists going on demonstration and pickets and to stop coach loads of CND supporters going to demonstrations.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council police committee, said that the Bill was about policing by coercion and it had brought together sometimes unlikely bedfellows, including the Daily Mail, The Sun and London Labour Briefing.

The Bill, rather than doing anything about the real problems of crime in society, was likely to make things worse because it would drive a wedge between the police and the community.

All the evidence was that the more you maximize police powers the more you minimize public support.

The record of the Tories, which claimed to be the law and order party, was abysmal with crime rates

up and detection rates were on the decrease.

The answer was not to throw more powers at the police but to bring the police

Metropolitan counties White Paper

'Streamlined' city authorities formula unveiled

The Government wants to "streamline the cities" by abolishing the upper-tier authorities in the metropolitan counties and London. The white paper published yesterday says substantial - but unspecified - savings in costs, staff and rates will result.

Under the white Paper proposals the Greater London Council (GLC) and the six metropolitan county councils of South and West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, the West Midlands and Tyne and Wear will cease to exist on March 31 1986. The term of office of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and all the other county councillors ends in April 1985; district and borough councillors will take over for the transitional year.

In place of the abolished authorities - at least 20 joint boards and several new quangos will be established. Civil servants in the departments of the environment, transport and the arts take on important new responsibilities, although Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that there would be no increase in their numbers.

The white Paper notes that all three of the main parties' manifestos in June contained commitments to further reorganization of big city government.

The following are extracts from the White Paper.

THE CASE FOR CHANGE
The basic principle of the earlier reorganizations was that a two-tier system of local government was necessary in all areas of the country. There was thought to be a need for a lower tier providing essential local services, and an upper tier dealing with functions needing a wider area of administration.

Since 1981/82 the Government has set expenditure targets for individual local authorities as part of their policy for restraining local government expenditure as a whole. The GLC and the MCCs as a group, have consistently exceeded these targets, and have increased their expenditure significantly more than other local authorities in England. The average cash increase between 1978/79 and 1982/83 (budgets) in net current expenditure for the GLC was 18.5 per cent, and in the MCCs was 11.1 per cent.

The large number of constituent councils in Greater London (32 borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London) means that allocating seats on the new fire authority on a basis such as that suggested above would result in a board which would be far too large for effective management. The Government proposes that there should be one member from each borough council and the Common Council.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The new joint boards will have the power to levy precepts on their constituent authorities. The precepts will be set on a uniform basis, and the yield from each local authority will be proportional to its rateable value.

The Government considers that in Greater London it will be appropriate for a separate organization to take over the management of existing debt, the handling of residual superannuation matters and the GLC's residual legal liabilities. It will be a small statutory body drawing together technical expertise in the matters concerned.

SAVINGS AND TRADITIONAL COSTS

It is not possible to put a figure on the savings arising from abolition, or the traditional costs. Those will depend largely on the way in which the transfer of functions is achieved, and on decisions to be taken by the authorities concerned.

The key to achieving savings will be the elimination of duplication and an increase in efficiency in the operation of transferred services. This will mean some staff redundancies. Even in the first year after reorganization the Government believes that the savings from reduced staffing levels (including reduced accommodation requirements) could more than offset traditional costs. These costs (principally redundancy compensation, disturbance costs and, possibly, some compensation for detriment) will, in any case, taper sharply after the first year, and thereafter the annual savings should be substantial.

Joint Boards

The Government are determined that the creation of the new joint boards shall not be used as an opportunity to set extravagant and expensive new organizations. They therefore propose that the precepts issued by each joint board should be subject to approval by the appropriate Secretary of State for the first three financial years. The secretaries of state will also have power to specify levels of manpower.

IMPLEMENTATION

Elections are due to be held for the GLC and each MCC in May 1985; but new councillors elected then would have only a limited term of office. The Government believe that, in these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for the May 1985 elections to go ahead; and it would be right, as in previous reorganizations, to provide in legislation that they should not do so.

Streamlining the Cities. Government Proposals for Reorganizing Local Government in Greater London and the Metropolitan Counties (Stationery Office Cmnd 9063, £3.60.)

Historic Buildings

The London borough and metropolitan district councils already have the power to perform many of the statutory functions of the GLC and MCCs in respect of historic buildings and ancient

monuments, and will generally take over their role in this area. London borough councils will also be able to take over the GLC's discretionary activities such as the blue plaque scheme.

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The borough and district councils already have responsibility for certain planning functions; and it is proposed that they should on abolition take over responsibility for the structure plan function at present carried out by the GLC and MCCs.

Highways and Traffic Management

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The Government recognize that many of those who have served these councils, either as members or as officers, have done their best to make the system work, and in this they have had some successes. But this cannot be a reason for keeping a structure which is fundamentally unsound and which has imposed heavy and unnecessary burdens on ratepayers. The Government have therefore decided that the GLC and MCCs should be abolished.

The abolition of these upper-tier authorities will streamline local government in the metropolitan areas. It will remove a source of conflict and tension. It will save money, after some transitional costs. It will also provide a system which is simpler for the public to understand, in that responsibility for virtually all local services will rest with a single authority.

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The borough and district councils will take over responsibility for highways and traffic management. The London borough councils are already highway authorities in their own right, and many metropolitan district councils already carry out work of this kind for the counties on an agency basis.

Indians claim Pakistan has given aid to extremists in Punjab

Senior Indian officials yesterday let it be known that the reason for the dismissal of the state government of Punjab and its replacement by direct presidential rule was because of the growing "international dimension" of the violence in the state.

As large numbers of paramilitary police reinforcements from the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police were drafted into the state to try to control the increased violence from Sikh extremists, Government officials blamed Pakistan for training, equipping and financing extremist groups.

"The numbers are very small," a central Government source said, "but we have received information just recently of Pakistani assistance being given."

"Arms are being supplied, and money, and a few individuals are in this country helping to organize. We have evidence that training is being given outside the country, too."

Mrs Gandhi's Government has often been quick to blame "a foreign hand" for many of India's troubles, but this is the first time that officials have spoken of real evidence of

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Pakistan involvement. Ironically, Pakistan's martial law regime often blames foreign interference, and by implication India, for the troubles in Sind province.

Senior Government figures have been quick to praise the efforts of Mr Daryush Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab, for his efforts to control the growing agitation, but they claim that because of the evidence of Pakistan involvement it became more appropriate to use the full resources of the central Government "to save the national security and integrity of the country."

Making a clean sweep of the state administration, the Government, Mr A. P. Sharma, is also to be replaced. It is expected that he will become Governor of West Bengal with the Governor there Mr B. D. Pandey taking over in Punjab.

The increased tempo of violence in what is India's most richly endowed state, climaxed on Wednesday with the killing of six Hindus. They were taken off a night bus heading for Delhi, apparently at random lined up by the side of the road and shot.

The Sikh agitation has been

continuing for more than 18 months and has three main sets of demands. The first consists of religious freedoms, for various sectarian freedoms and for the imposition of central Sikh control of temples nationally, which have largely been conceded by the Government, though many have not yet been implemented.

The second demand is that Chandigarh, the state capital, currently shared with Haryana, a Hindu state that was carved out of Greater Punjab state as a result of a previous Sikh agitation, should be given to Punjab alone. The Government agrees but says Haryana must be compensated by a transfer of some villages from Punjab.

The Sikh leaders say the question of the village transfer should be referred to a tribunal. The Government agrees but wants the whole question of the capital to go before a tribunal too. The Sikhs refuse.

A third demand is for a division of the irrigation waters from the rivers Ravi and Beas which gives more to Punjab. The Government says it cannot impose a settlement of this sort on Haryana but it would endorse any settlement agreed between the two states.



Christians released by the Druzes yesterday during an exchange of prisoners under policing by British troops.

Druze agree to EEC observers in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A tentative agreement by both Druze and Shia Muslim militia leaders in Beirut to permit European troops to observe the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains above the capital has contradicted Syria's desire to prevent European Nato countries, including Britain, from policing the two-week-old truce.

According to the Amal movement and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), EEC nations will be invited to send soldiers to act as

observers along the complex front lines separating Phalangists, Lebanese Army and Druze forces in the hills.

The 97-strong British contingent to the multinational force in Beirut has not been notified, either officially or unofficially, of any intention in Whitehall to participate in an observer force although one of the truce lines runs scarcely a mile from the Beirut headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Hadeth.

British troops, therefore, almost certainly would find themselves involved in any new truce arrangements. As an armed reconnaissance

squadron, the British unit here might also be asked to report on the most suitable locations for truce observers.

Syria still wants troops from neutral states - unconnected with either Nato or the Warsaw Pact - to participate in an observer corps.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria criticized the US yesterday for its Middle East role and paid tribute to the Soviet Union as a friend of the Arabs (Reuters reports).

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Homs military college, he said: "We are against

you Americans and shall remain against you until you change your intransigent stance as we have decided to defend ourselves until victory." He accused the US of dishonouring its commitments to obligate Israeli forces to pull out of Lebanon.

● CAIRO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany flew to Egypt from Jordan yesterday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak as part of his Middle East tour (Reuters reports). Earlier, leaving Amman, he pledged West German help in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Quetta march turns into riot as unrest spreads

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The protests against martial law in Pakistan, which have been largely confined to the southern province of Sind for the past few weeks, flared up in the north-western province of Baluchistan yesterday. A gun battle in Quetta between several thousand demonstrators and police reportedly resulted in at least three deaths, two of them policemen.

Opposition sources in Quetta said that a protest march and meeting had been organized by the nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy and a Baluchi political group, the Pakhooon Khwa National Awami Party, to demonstrate their solidarity with the protests in Sind.

The procession of protesters was said to have been inter-

cepted by armed police when it emerged from the central mosque after the Friday congregation, and was joined by many more outside. The two sides soon clashed, with police using batons and later teargas when the crowd responded with sticks and stones.

As the crowd became more violent, police opened fire. The protesters took refuge in narrow lanes, sneaking out to shoot at the police. The opposition sources said that as well as those killed 10 other people received bullet wounds.

● Writers warned: General Zia, Pakistan's ruler, referring to left-wing writers and intellectuals, gave a warning that if they were not prepared to accept Islamic ideology, they should leave Pakistan.

Sleeping pill victims lose more than memory

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A tourist is sitting alone in the Tuilleries Gardens, enjoying the Indian summer sunshine and flowers. An attractive young woman approaches. "May I have a light?" she asks. She strikes up a conversation, about the Louvre, photography, Paris. "Why don't we go for a coffee?" she suggests. A few hours later, the hapless tourist wakes up to find himself alone again on a bench, his wallet gone. He has been drugged.

Miss Laurence Elaisir, aged 22, was yesterday charged with robbing some 20 men, after having been caught red-handed the day before in a cafe in the Tuilleries as she was about to offer her latest victim a coffee, into which she had slipped a sleeping pill. She had been under surveillance for the previous three weeks.

Miss Elaisir told the police that she had been initiated to this "easy and simple" method by a friend. She had been told that her victims would not be able to remember enough about the incident to describe her to the police. That mistake had led to her arrest.

Her accomplice and friend, M. Laurent Dessey, a cook aged 32, was also arrested and charged with theft.

One man, who actually found himself in the shallow circular pond in the Tuilleries Gardens, could remember nothing of how he had got there, but was still able to give police a fairly accurate description of the woman.

The case appears to be one of many over the past few months, all involving the use of commonly-prescribed sleeping pills and tranquilizers belonging to the benzodiazepine family, which are indeed known to produce a temporary loss of memory.

The Government has become so concerned that it has recently set up an inquiry into the misuse of the drugs, and is appealing to other European Governments for their co-operation. Professor Georges Lagier, specialist adviser to the government committee on the abuse of medicines, said that they had detected three main types of cases:

Those involving young women, usually at private parties who wake up to find themselves naked, sometimes in a hotel room or some other strange place, aware that they have been sexually assaulted but with no precise memory of what has happened;

Those involving single men in night clubs or bars who "come to" the next morning to find that they have signed several cheques, for sometimes quite significant sums.

And those involving the elderly in their homes who receive an unexpected visit from men claiming to come from the local council or gas board whom they invite to have a cup of coffee, only to wake up a few hours later to find all their valuables gone.

M. Lagier admitted that any publicity might induce others to try the same thing. But he also hoped that it might make potential victims more aware of the dangers.

British oil refused to Israel

By a Special Correspondent

A new attempt by Israel to buy supplies of North Sea crude oil from Britain has been rebuffed by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr Walker told Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, his Israeli counterpart, at a meeting earlier this week that Britain would not be altering its long-standing policy on oil exports to accommodate Israel's desire to establish new and more secure supplies of oil.

The Israelis have been hoping that their recent success in obtaining oil from Norway, the other leading North Sea producer, might prompt a similar gesture from Britain.

But Mr Walker made clear that Britain would be sticking to the oil export guidelines laid down by the former Labour Government in January, 1979.

These say that, unless there is an established pattern of trade in oil with another country,

Britain's oil should be sold to countries that are either in the European Economic Community or members of the International Energy Agency, the 21-member club of oil consuming nations established in 1973 in response to the first Opec oil price crisis.

A spokesman for the Department of Energy in London confirmed yesterday that Israel did not fall into the category of favoured customers, although he emphasized that the guidelines were voluntary rather than statutory.

Mr Mordechai claimed that Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, had agreed in the last months of his Government to a deal that would have provided Israel with one million tonnes of oil a year once Britain had reached self-sufficiency in oil.

The department spokesman

said that he was unable to comment on commitments that might have been made by previous administrations, but pointed out that any such deal appeared to conflict with the guidelines the Labour Government itself had laid down. Britain has been self-sufficient in oil for more than two years.

At the moment Israel obtains 40 per cent of its oil from Mexico, 25 per cent from Egypt, and the balance from purchases on the "spot market". Because of the Arab oil boycott and political pressures, it has always had great difficulty in obtaining secure long-term contracts for supplies.

Israeli diplomats are said to be disappointed by the British Government's latest refusal to make North Sea oil available, after some small but positive indications of a softening of Britain's attitude towards Israel.

China angry over stand by Cradock

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is insisting in its talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997 when China wants to take the colony over.

The stand adopted by Sir Percy Cradock, Britain's Ambassador to Peking, during last month's round of negotiations, is thought to lie behind the present series of attacks by Chinese leaders.

The latest which came in yesterday's *People's Daily*, said that only a "small minority" of Hongkong's more privileged Chinese community really wanted the British to remain.

The article might have been also timed to coincide with yesterday's meeting in Downing Street between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and all 11 unofficial members of Hongkong's executive council - in effect the territory's Cabinet.

The meeting which was also attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Foreign Office minister with responsibility for the colony, Sir Percy Cradock and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, was said to have taken place in a "warm and constructive atmosphere."

The ministers, according to an official Downing Street statement, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to secure a settlement acceptable to Parliament, to China and the people of Hongkong.

In spite of their public utterances, deciding the existing Anglo-Chinese treaties as "unequal" and insisting upon the "juridical arguments" involved, the Chinese negotiators seem much more concerned, once they sit down to talks, with the practical problems of maintaining the territory's prosperity and stability.

Yet ironically, the public statements in Peking about China's sovereignty and the need for a solution by the end of next year are having exactly the reverse effect.

● HONGKONG: Share price climbed higher yesterday in moderate trading, largely on bargain hunting and short-covering (AP-Dow Jones reports). The Hang Seng Index rose most of the session to finish up 33.13 at 734.05. Chinese turnover was \$HK143.89m, up from Thursday's \$HK114.10m.

Leaders of Niger coup bid named

Niamey (AFP) - President Seyni Kountché named five men as responsible for the failed coup on Thursday. They were Lieutenant Amadou Ousmane, the President's special security adviser; Lieutenant Idressa Amadou, head of the Presidential Guard; Commander Amadou Sedou, in command of an army battalion in Niamey; Mr Mahamane Sidikou, head of the Prime Minister's office, and a police officer named only as Lieutenant Sidikou.

Officers in various units and security services and civilians with close government ties were arrested in the capital, and security was increased around the presidency and army headquarters.

Change of mind on Korean jet

New York (Reuters) - US intelligence experts have found no sign that Soviet air defence personnel knew the South Korean jumbo jet was a commercial plane before a Soviet fighter shot it down five weeks ago, according to The New York Times.

Most specialists now believe that the SU15 fighter which fired rockets at the Boeing 747 was below and behind rather than parallel to it as senior Administration officials originally believed.

Turkey ban

Ankara (AP) - A law went into force in Turkey forbidding teachers, high school students, civil servants and soldiers from forming associations. It also banned associations advocating Marxism, differences in race, culture and religion and prevented professional and other associations from affiliating with political parties.



Schmidt dinner

Herr Helmut Schmidt, who dined in London last night with members of the executive of the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding, to discuss the future of social democracy within the Western alliance.

Hike hitch

Heimstedt (AP) - A 17-year-old East German apprentice heading for Magdeburg in East Germany stored away in an articulated lorry on the Berlin autobahn, fell asleep and awoke to find himself in West Germany. Police said he would be returned if his parents requested it.

Swim scruples

Brisbane (Reuters) - Angela Russell, aged 16, Commonwealth 100 metres freestyle swimming silver medalist, has withdrawn from a tour of Canada next month for religious reasons, because the trip is being sponsored by a brewery.

Hands on

Mexico City (Reuters) - Senior Episcopate Cardinal said 36, had both his hands sewn back on at Lomas Verdes hospital here. Doctors claim this is the first time this operation has been performed.

Naples scandal

Naples (Reuters) - Magistrates ordered the arrest of a Naples city councillor and two town planning department officials on embezzlement charges, throwing into disarray the city's Communist-led administration.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (AP) - The death toll in floods caused by torrential rain in the south-eastern state of Andhra Pradesh increased to 48 with the discovery of 20 more bodies.

Barbie in human rights plea

From Our Own Correspondent

Maitre Jacques Vergès, Klaus Barbie's lawyer, announced yesterday that he is to appeal to the European Commission on Human Rights against the refusal of the French legal authorities to release the former Nazi officer on bail while awaiting trial on charges of crimes against humanity.

Herr Barbie, alias Klaus Altmann, who will be 70 next week, has been held in prison in Lyons since he arrived in France on February 5, after being expelled from Bolivia where he had been living incoognito since 1950. He was flown straight from La Paz to the French overseas Département of French Guyana, where he was arrested by French officials.

Maitre Vergès has argued that his client is being illegally detained on the ground that his original expulsion from Bolivia was nothing more than an "extradition in disguise". No extradition treaty existed between France and Bolivia. He should never have been handed over against his wishes to the French authorities without extradition proceedings having been taken.

In a ruling on Thursday, confirming an earlier ruling by a lower court, the French Supreme Court of appeal rejected the request for his immediate release, arguing that the conditions of his arrest were in full conformity with the law.

Furthermore, the court said, under principles endorsed by the United Nations after the Nuremberg trials, "all measures should be taken by member-states of the UN to repress war crimes and crimes against peace or against humanity so that anyone suspected of being responsible of such a crime be sent back to those countries where their crimes were perpetrated in order that they might be tried and punished in conformity with the laws of those countries."

Herr Barbie is alleged to be responsible for the death of 4,000 people in Lyons between 1942 and 1944, including that of Jean Moulin, the French Resistance leader, and for the deportation to German extermination camps of a further 7,500.

Malaysian reforms challenged

From M. G. G. Pillai

A young doctor was expelled from the ruling party in Malaysia 14 years ago for criticizing Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister at the time; but it also propelled him into the political limelight - and today, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad is Prime Minister.

History repeated itself with Datuk Seri Mahathir on the receiving end. A letter was sent to him, challenging his position in a confrontation between his administration and the King over constitutional amendments which the Malaysian Parliament passed last August.

In a typically rambling style which Malays prefer when writing to someone in authority, Datuk Senu Abdul Rahman, a former minister and secretary-general of Datuk Seri Mahathir's party, UMNO, quoted a Malay proverb: "A touch of vanilla will discolor a whole pot of milk," meaning that the amendments could upset political stability and undermine the position of the dominant Malay community and the rulers.

This first public opposition from within the Prime Minister's own ranks reflects a bruising conflict. The press stayed out of it and official reaction has been muted but the issue does put pressure on the administration.

Constitutionally, Datuk Seri Mahathir appears to have a weak case. The nine rulers and the king they elect among themselves every five years must agree to any constitutional changes. They were not consulted.

Those close to the Prime Minister say that the King, now 80, is a reported stroke victim and would eventually sign the Bill but others are not so sure.

It would appear the constitutional amendments were untimely but political sources said they were passed to restrain the independent-minded sultans of Perak and Johore, who could be the next two kings, after the first taking office in April when the present incumbent returns to Pahang as Sultan.

The constitutional amendments remove the King's right to veto legislation and declare an emergency.

Japan pledges to open its markets

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan yesterday affirmed its intention to seek a wider political role in international affairs and to work towards opening up its markets to foreign goods.

The pledge was contained in a 668-page report issued by the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Cabinet.

The report, an annual publication, emphasized Japan's strong ties with the United

States, its basic position as a "member of the West", and its strong roots in the Asia-Pacific region.

The rise of Japan's international position should lead to "broadening its scope of international contribution, until now centred upon economic matters, to cover more international political aspects so that Japan can contribute in a way

commensurate with its position and abilities."

It was also important in the economic sphere that "we be internationally responsible in further opening our markets and promoting the enhancement of economic cooperation."

The report noted that Japan-Soviet relations remained "regrettably difficult".

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 269 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Life jail for Brinks case murderers

From (N.Y. Times)

Three radicals convicted of murder in the \$1.6m (about £1m) Brinks armoured car robbery were each sentenced yesterday to three consecutive terms of 25 years to life in prison.

Judge David Ritter, of Orange County Court, described the crime of the three - David Gilbert, Judith Clark and Kuwasi Balagoon - as cold, calculated and deliberate. He wanted them imprisoned for as long as the law allowed.

Two police officers and a Brinks guard were shot dead in the robbery in Rockland County, New York state, in October 1981.

Before being sentenced, the defendants denounced the US as imperialist and predicted revolution.

On each defendant Mr Ritter imposed the 25-year maximum for each count and ordered them to be served consecutively. Parole would not be considered until each prisoner had served 75 years, the judge said. The three were convicted last month.

Pretoria 'told me to kill whites'

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A captured Zimbabwean rebel told a press conference here yesterday that he had undergone training in South Africa where he was told to seek out and kill white farmers in the strife-torn western province of Matabeleland.

Speaking through an interpreter, the 16-year-old guerrilla, who said he was at school until leaving Zimbabwe to take up arms against Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, said he was told by a South African instructor that farmers were to be murdered "because they feed Mugabe's dogs".

Watson Sibanda and another guerrilla identified as Spar Mapula, aged 18, were produced in handcuffs and khaki overalls by Mr Emmerson Munangawa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office.

Both said they had been part of an eight-man guerrilla group which had been instructed to cause the greatest possible devastation in Matabeleland. They had killed eight people, including a farmer, destroyed property and been involved in a number of contacts with the security forces.

Mr Munangawa said the group had undergone four months' training in South Africa.

Publisher joins Golding row

By Our Foreign Staff

William Golding's publishers have dismissed as preposterous a claim that the Nobel Prize winner was "a little English phenomenon of no special interest."

A Swedish Academy member, Mr Arthur Lundkvist, was quoted as making the remark after the award of the 1983 literature prize on Thursday, in an unprecedented break with protocol.

Mr Matthew Evans, chairman of Faber and Faber, said: "I'm not at all worried about the accusations of a 78-year-old Swede. The guy is an idiot. It is preposterous for the man to say Mr Golding is of little interest outside Britain."

He said Mr Golding's most famous novel, *Lord of the Flies*, had sold 4.5 million copies, 3.5 million outside Britain. Mr Lundkvist's remarks were

quoted by a Swedish news agency, but he was not available later for comment. The academy secretary, Mr Lars Gyllenstein, said he "must have been provoked or misinterpreted."

In Helsinki, the Polish film director, Andrzej Wajda, in Finland for a brief visit, said he was happy the Nobel Peace Prize had gone to Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

"I am delighted and I can assure you all Poles are very happy about it," he said, when he arrived on Thursday.

"We are particularly happy because we were already beginning to doubt whether the prize awarding committee in Oslo would find the courage to make such a choice. Walesa is one of the two great Polish personalities of our times. The other

one, of course, is Pope John Paul."

The Polish Government said the award decision was a part of Western strategy to keep Poland a hotbed of unrest. It was an instrument in the anti-Polish and anti-socialist game, said PAP, the official news agency.

Mr Walesa told reporters in Gdansk he had been "delighted" with messages of congratulations from foreign and Polish supporters, but had received no word from the Polish Government.

He said he would present a future strategy for Solidarity on December 16, the thirtieth anniversary of worker protests in the Baltic ports against price rises, in which scores were shot dead by security forces.

Soviet media are still observing a blackout on the award to Mr Walesa.

THE ARTS

Gerard Schwarz talks about his British conducting debut tonight

A balance of talent and efficiency

Conducting Bach's B minor Mass at the end of the Leeds Festival is a surprisingly quiet official British debut, away from the London limelight, for a conductor who over the last few years has established himself as one of the fastest-moving talents in America. "Actually, I must admit I've conducted in England once before. When I was 19, I came over here as a trumpet player in the American Brass Quintet, got to know Philip Jones and Gary Howard very well, and Gary suggested I come back and conduct his Grimethorpe Colliery Band in the National Competitions. So I stayed there for a week, and had a ball. But we only came second, and I so wanted to win."

The desire for success, and the refusal to make do with anything less, is absolutely characteristic of Schwarz. As a trumpet player, he auditioned for a place as principal in the New York Philharmonic at the age of 25, when his teacher retired from the post. "I got the job, and I thought that was the greatest thing that could possibly happen to me as a player. I was over the moon. And I learnt an enormous amount during my years in the orchestra."

Why did it have such a terrible reputation among the world's big orchestras, I wondered. "Well, they can be pretty tough. New York's a high pressure place, and I suppose when you're in an orchestra that's played for Toscanini and Bruno Walter, you get pretty impatient with anything less. I must say, they're hard on Boulez. I supported him because I thought he was a great musician. But he was misused by the orchestra: they made him do things he wasn't especially good at, and there ought to have been someone else around to do Brahms and Beethoven symphonies. It's funny now, though, I think most Philharmonic players would have good things to say about Boulez; but at the time I was in a very small minority. In New York at the moment Zubin Mehta's having a terrible time from the press: the honeymoon's over. It's a hard city."

Six years ago, at the end of his fourth season in the Philharmonic, Schwarz decided to make the break. "I had been conducting alongside my playing for a while, so it wasn't a sudden change. But I did have to take the risk of giving up that comfortable life-style associated with a first-deck player, and see if conducting would work. I loved playing, but I wanted to have a more important leadership position, to be the guy it all depended on." Talk of leadership positions makes it all sound rather administrative, but Schwarz insists that he very much enjoys that side of it. "I'm a good organizer, and I like planning things carefully. Too often in orchestras you get conductors who don't see eye to eye with their administrators or



Schwarz leadership

their audiences; the challenge is to make all those things work together to produce great music-making."

And did it make things easier or more difficult in the cut-throat world of American orchestras to have been a player? "Well, the problem is that they are what you once were. There's bound to be a bit of resentment. But then you know exactly what they will take, you know how to run a rehearsal and so on. You know what you're getting away with." Schwarz was fortunate to have a proposal to form a new chamber orchestra for one of New York's smaller halls, the 92nd Street Y, land on his desk just as he gave up the Philharmonic; there does not seem to have been much danger of starvation. Then in 1978 came another major offer, to succeed Neville Martinne as conductor of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra.

"It was pretty tough, taking over from someone as popular as Neville. And surely difficult, too, to change his way of making the orchestra play? 'Well, what I tried to do was to keep that marvelous sheen of sound he gets, but make the players play a bit louder, a bit more brilliantly, with more bite. But they proved pretty adaptable.' Los Angeles now has Schwarz for about 12 weeks a year, and New York's Y Chamber Symphony the same, though he will reduce that next season.

Does he find chamber orchestra conducting especially satisfying? "It was an accident that I've done so much, but yet, you can get a particular insight and character that's difficult to achieve with a guest engagement with a big orchestra. But that's what I try for now, to blend string vibrato, get bowing uniform, to get a really tight ensemble."

Schwarz's work has in the last few seasons exploded all over America: he is Music Advisor to the Seattle Symphony and one of the 'Jazzcore' Symphony's three regular conductors. He has a separate new music series in New York and runs the Waterloo Festival in the summer, as he has for several years.

How does he do it all? "By being well-organized." Is he a workaholic? "Yes. In the nice way, of course." Is he now hoping to work more in Europe? "We'll see; I'm more than happy doing all I'm doing and making a name for myself now. I'm going to be doing more opera, and that I'm very keen on. But, flying over here, I thought, well, it's six hours away from New York and it's five to Los Angeles so what's the difference? Somehow I think we shall see a lot more of Gerard Schwarz in the next few years: efficiency and talent do not often come so evenly balanced."

Nicholas Kenyon

Concert

Teasing salute

SCO/Harper
Edinburgh
University

To celebrate its four hundredth anniversary, Edinburgh University has commissioned a work from Peter Maxwell Davies: his half-hour *Sinfonietta Accademica* was premiered on Thursday night in the Reid Concert Hall by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra conducted by Edward Harper.

Davies cannot resist celebrating Orkney again, too: inspired by the church, graveyard and farm barn of Hoy, the first movement is introduced by a shrill barn dance, then moves out into the night; the second is a land and seascap; the finale returns to the church and out again to the sea.

Those are the composers own signposts, the machinery that sets it all going is equally familiar: two plain chants counterpointed against snatches of arcadian and Victorian music making, transforming tossed, caught and dancing exquisitely and invisibly through "magic square" patterns. It makes a satisfying intellectual emblem

Hilary Finch

E.T. magic of a rewarding revival

Robinson Crusoe
Orchard, Dartford

Will Offenbach be remembered for his contribution to music, carefully written and rich in ideas though it is. Rather it is as a critic of music (particularly opera) and life, that he excels, and Adrian Slack's sparkling new production of the hitherto neglected *Robinson Crusoe* for Kent Opera rightly emphasizes that.

Slack has set the work, which has little to do with Defoe, in an Edwardian time, giving him the chance to make all the more vivid the grotesque middle-class normality of the *Crusoe* family in Bristol before Robinson's voyage. The antics that go on in Dermot Hayes's beautifully authentic set (complete with varnished floorboards and suburban stained glass) emphasize the absurdity of domestic ritual, with the family and their servants engaged in title-tattle reminiscent of *Cost Jan Tutte*. The ridiculousness goes a stage further when Robinson enters, dressed dandy in striped blazer and boater, and, wielding a cricket bat, sings of the lure of the sea. When for the remainder of the work the location changes to a tropical island, furnished with outsize exotica, some atmosphere is lost - and so is one element of incongruity.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Terms such as "heroic surgery" and "commando procedure" will already be familiar to those who began the long trek on Thursday night with G. F. Newman's *The Nation's Health* on Channel 4. This series of four, 90-minute films dramatizes situations which we will all hope could never happen to us but which Mr Newman, who is not agreeably disposed to the present state of our medical care, thinks not only could happen but do.

Discussions on each programme's implications follow and last night saw the first, chaired, without undue brusqueness and with an admirable sense of direction, by Joan Shepton.

The first play centred on a cancer case, the treatment of which involved massive surgery, that commando procedure in fact. Miss Shepton was talking about it to doctors,

exploring other treatments and the underlying question of whether modern medical technology is tending to leave a feeling for healing behind.

The BBC has already run a series on alternative treatment for cancer featuring the Bristol Cancer Help Centre and Dr John Cosh, who has been associated with it and who has now opened a similar centre in Cheltenham, was on parade. He had the company of a consultant radiotherapist, a clinical pharmacologist, a doctor who is heading a centre for alternative therapies, and a Maurice Burke, a researcher, who had cancer six years ago, experienced the prescribed treatment and pronounced himself cured mainly because of massive doses of Vitamin C.

Mr Burke, who looked well, obviously had a kind of edge in such a discussion. He said that his researches indicated that no

Radio

Topical sense

The makers of *File on 4* (Radio 4, Tuesdays, repeating Wednesdays) must be rather like Dr Johnson's man due to be hanged in a fortnight. With the end of each edition rarely more than half an hour away, it plainly concentrates the mind wonderfully. The new series that began three weeks ago has demonstrated this admirable quality and several others, too: the opening edition took a look at events in Lebanon as seen from the United States and the rapidly conveyed to us how ill the Americans, Administration and public, understand what they are involved in.

A week later Stuart Simon was in Israel, examining the situation as it appears there. We learnt how the chaos in the north has shifted attention from the West Bank where, in pursuance of a very questionable right, the Israelis are increasing and consolidating their settlements, thus almost certainly preparing new disasters for the future. Here admittedly the usual 30 minutes had been expanded to 40, but with no loss of density. Between them, these two programmes spoke of a keen and rather original sense of topicality and of a capacity to respond instantly to changing situations, which are both also characteristic of *File on 4*. Last week the series played another of its regular trumps by moving into a field generally much neglected: in this case the provision of psychiatric care and current plans to take mental patients in large numbers out of the vast hospitals and into the community. In its short span, Roger Finnigan's excellent report achieved what others have missed by a mile in twice the time. It told us quickly but graphically what it is like to be mentally ill and what it is like to have a severe psychiatric case in the family.

What is to be done? Hospitals, said one advocate of community care, are not therapeutic. Quite right, but what truly is?

As Finnigan made clear, to run down the hospitals will simply mean returning to their families relatives whom illness has turned into strangers and who will rapidly induce in those who have to cope with them desperation without remedy.

This was the week in which Radio 1 carried out its declared

intention to remove from the schedules its four weekly 7 pm speech programmes (*Platform 9*, *Frontline*, *Mailbag*, *Talkabout*), substituting another hour of David Jensen and music. Why has it done this? Because, according to its Controller, Derek Chinnery, of a sizeable drop in audience as soon as the music stopped and the speech (albeit interspersed with music) began. But how big was the drop? I was quoted half a million plus - from more than 750,000 to 250,000 - which is certainly dramatic, but was also a "worst case": generally the fall was less.

The intention is, after a glut of extra music for some weeks, to introduce seven or eight-minute speech items on current topics during the Jensen sequence. This, says Chinnery, is the form in which he and his colleagues now feel it appropriate to attempt to communicate useful information to their listeners.

In effect, Radio 1's problem is much the same as that which worries parts of Schaefer Radio: a large proportion of the audience wants continuous music and has decided that speech on anything outside its own immediate interests, and especially if delivered by adults, is dead boring. So what about the interests of that quarter-million who stay tuned?

Possibly there will be some return to extended speech programmes for limited periods and/or where a subject simply can't be done in small music-coated chunks. But I must say, if I were one of that quarter-million, I might wonder why my range of interest had to be sacrificed so thoroughly to an audience which, whatever easy option you offer it, may not want to take in anything at all.

Of course I might also try tuning to Radio 4, though if I did I hope I would not hear too many programmes as dismal as *Eighty-four, Forty-eight, Eighty-three* (October 4). After this and Walter Cronkite's exhibition on the telly, please can we declare a moratorium on all further comparisons of Orwell's 1984 with the state of the world as the dread year approaches? It is plain that nobody has much to say about it.

David Wade

Opera



Neil Jenkins as Crusoe, Vivian Tierney as Edwige

Orfeo
Coliseum

Just occasionally an operatic production hits you in the face, seizes you by the throat and shakes you violently, leaving you not knowing quite where to turn for words 10 minutes afterwards to explain the experience. Such was the effect on me, at any rate, perhaps those who drifted away in the second interval have a different story to tell - of David Freeman's *Orfeo*, revived on Thursday the Coliseum.

I had not expected to enjoy a translation of Monteverdi's specifically seventeenth-century retelling of the ancient legend - an opera which so precisely proclaims its origins as a courtly entertainment on a tiny scale -

into a basic drama of peasant life set in the vast open spaces of the Coliseum stage. Yet from the opening tableau, in which Jennifer Smith's black almost desperate portrayal of Music commands our silence, it is clear that Freeman has an electric sensitivity to the content of Monteverdi's music.

He is helped immeasurably by the absence of the ENO chorus and the presence of a highly trained, superbly responsive group of singer-actors in their pagan half-circle, acting out the simple but deadly ritual of comradeship, courtship and love.

Despite some miscalculations, many ideas work: the aching gradualness with which the villagers are drawn towards the Messenger's ill tidings, Orfeo's healing touch on the spirits which is all undone when

he loses Euridice; the immense human effort with which Orfeo and the Apollo/Shepherd (Nigel Robson) raise the banner of the sun at the close.

Musically, one might say that Peter Robinson's direction is too smooth and rounded, but that would do scant justice to his unobtrusively musical guiding of the alert continuo players who are raised and visible in the pit.

Laurence Dale's accomplished Orfeo is perhaps too plain and conventional in sound, yet every line strikes home, as it does in Marie Angel's much smaller part as Euridice. Rosanne Creffield and Richard Angus are a sensually intertwined Proserpina and Pluto.

Nicholas Kenyon

WEEKEND CHOICE

"I'll give you a fiver if you get more than five laughs" says one National Theatre player to another as they prepare to face the thousands who have flocked to Epidaurus for the gala first night of Peter Hall's production of *The Oresteia*. No money changes hands. That much you will gather as you watch the NT's staging of the Aeschylus trilogy, not in Greece but on the Olivier stage, that eats up four-and-a-half hours of Channel 4 time tomorrow night (starts at 7.15, with video interludes, suitably carpentered to suit the stupendous classical occasion, at 9.05 and 10.15). The light-hearted exchange I have quoted comes in tonight's scene-setting documentary *The Oresteia* at Epidaurus (Channel 4, 8.00 pm), an appetiser that, if you like it, as I did (tremendously), will ensure that you will cancel all other arrangements and put on your best bib and tucker for

the main course tomorrow night.

War and peace are the black and white phases of international relations. To the Camp and Back (tomorrow, ITV, 10.00 pm), by Frances King, deals sensitively with the phase that is too often forgotten, the grey one. In a wintry England of 1946, a German-hating undergraduate (Phoebe Nicholls) briefly suspends her hatred in favour of a relationship with a German POW (Jan Niklas). She is passionate, he is high-principled. The outcome is predictable but wholly believable.

BBC Television's weekend plum is undoubtedly Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (tonight, BBC 2, 8.10), with the Prey/Fischer-Dieskau/Freni/Te Kanawa line-up on stage, and Bohm and the Vienna Philharmonic in the pit.

Peter Davalle

Pop

Dream without end

Richard Clayderman
Albert Hall

Twenty nine years old but still looking like a piece of blond-haired, blue-eyed jailbait, Richard Clayderman could sell soap powder or margarine or breakfast television weather forecasts. Let us not pretend, however, that he is selling music via the television advertisements which have moved tens of millions to register their credit card numbers by telephone in exchange for one of his recordings. What he is selling is a dream, and he is so successful because it is such a modest dream.

Be gentle with me, Richard Clayderman says in this dream he sells, and I will take you to a place where the world throbs with suppressed passion, where pain is sweet as well as bitter, where the prevailing images are of a young woman walking a dog on a winter beach, of a tear-stained face gazing through a leaded window pane, of ground mist blanketing the lawn of a chateau. Just be gentle with me. This is Leclouville, rendered into a never-ending afternoon soap opera, and it cannot miss.

In his programme note, Clayderman claims that he does not owe his success to the remarkable marketing campaign which launched him at the public. He is being disingenuous: he must know that any pretty young male pianist could have fared as successfully into the plan devised by his mentors, Olivier Toussaint and Paul de Sonneville.

Accompanied by a six-man French rhythm section and a 17-piece British string section, Clayderman tinkled winsomely through a selection of classical themes and pop tunes containing so little variety or vitality that the performance seemed to last for days. "Don't Cry For Me, Argentina" revisited the bathos of "The Dream of Olwen"; rarely can Leonard Bernstein's *West Side Story* melodies have sounded as listless; his arrangement of such a piece as "Rhapsody in Blue" suffocated in its genteel pretensions, lacking even the redeeming comic vulgarity of Elmir Deodato's "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and B. Bumble and the Stingers' "Nut Rocker". He is to piano playing as David Soul is to acting; he makes Jacques Loussier sound like Bach; he reminds us how cheap potent music can be.

Richard Williams

IF YOU MISSED IT IN 458BC, CATCH IT THIS SUNDAY ON CHANNEL 4

THE ORESTEIA.



On Sunday night at 7.15pm we present Peter Hall's highly acclaimed National Theatre production of *The Oresteia*. This trilogy by Aeschylus, the oldest surviving Greek play, tells the story of Orestes. A story of blood feud, murder, revenge and reconciliation. A supporting documentary *The Oresteia* at Epidaurus tonight at 8.00pm, covers the company's triumphant visit to the ancient Greek Theatre at Epidaurus to become the first English company to perform there.

4

David Robinson on "Simply perfect" Zelig

WOODY ALLEN
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THE TIMES SEPT. 8th 1983

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THE TIMES DIARY

Special delivery

Several severe cases of "parapet head" were reported at the Department of Industry and Trade, home base of the unfortunate father-to-be Cecil Parkinson, yesterday. Staff there responsible for the publication of *British Business*, the department's weekly digest of export and industrial news, were ducking all day, following the delivery of this week's offending issue.

On the front cover is a glorious colour photograph of a stork, clutching a bundle of something indecipherable in its beak. Parkinson, who is attempting to brave the scandal of his incontinent fatherhood, maintained a stiff upper lip on seeing it, according to David Woods, his personal press officer.

But the rest of the staff, none of whom knew about the affair earlier this week, when the front cover for an analysis of the infant years of British business was designed, were muttering about the "old sod's law of journalism".

Castle siege

The arduous task of writing her diaries accomplished, Mrs Barbara Castle faces a stiff test in holding on to the Euro-seat whence she has launched her anti-EEC invective since 1979.

Now it seems likely that the European Parliament election next June will be fought on new boundaries, the veteran leader of the Labour delegation to the Strasbourg assembly will have to face re-election in a much-changed constituency.

This takes in Bolton on the western side of her present Greater Manchester North constituency.

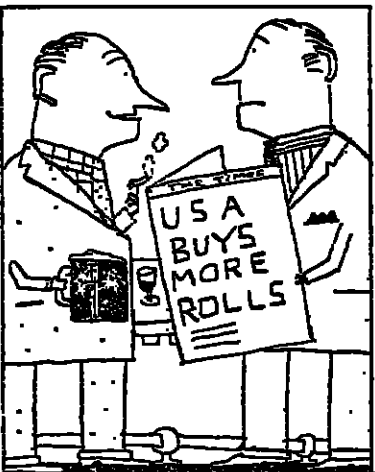
Although Mrs Castle, 73 earlier this week, has already won the backing of all the Labour wards in the existing constituency, Mrs Ann Taylor, 36 years her junior and former Labour MP for Bolton, West, is courting the parties in the areas to be tackled.

According to local observers Mrs Taylor is making good headway and in the re-selection process may do well in some wards of the old constituency where Mrs Castle has until now had solid support.

Nott out

Times are hard, it seems, for Sir John Nott, the former Defence Secretary. He was seen scurrying from his local Indian restaurant in Chelsea this week, clutching a brown paper bag filled with assorted curries and (Argie?) bhajee. Is he a regular customer? My spy asked the manager. "Only take away," replied the man with a sad smile and a rich tandoori accent. "He's very tight."

BARRY FANTONI



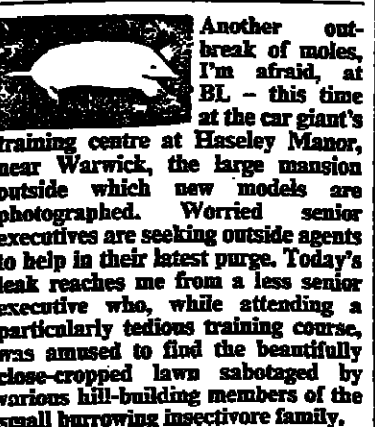
Pizza history

The modernizing of the services of the Roman Catholic Church appears to have been going on for longer than previously assumed. Recently a Cheshire auctioneer offered a water-colour of *The Pizza Corpus Domini*, Turin, dated 1875, by the English artist William Callow.

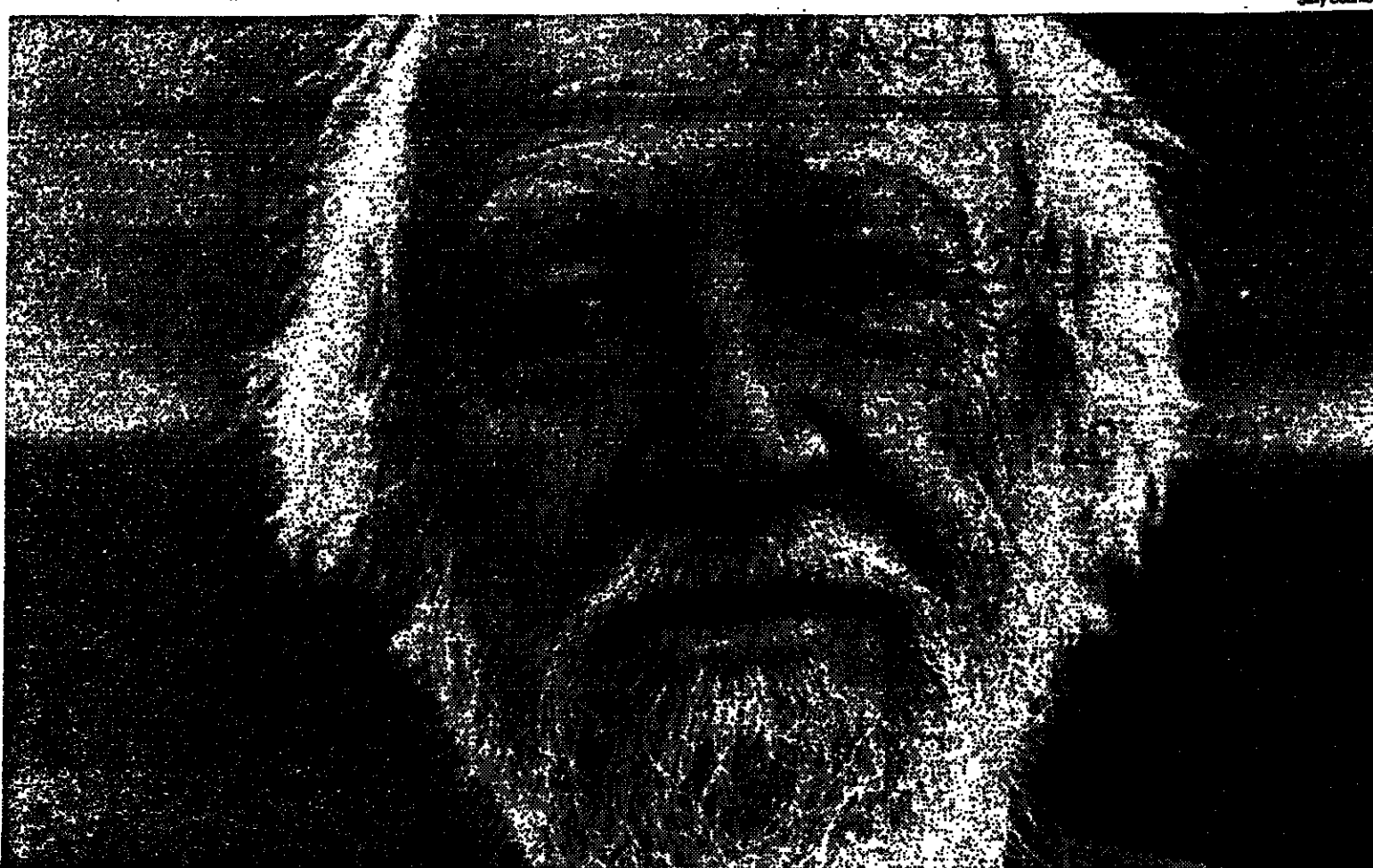
● The talented but difficult Geoffrey Boycott has received his first offer of employment since Yorkshire County Cricket Club decided to dispense with his services. It is to open the batting next year for the *Poets' and Peasants' Club*, *Barstater David Pearl*, chairman of the club, promises Boycott a testimonial.

Finnishing touch

Daley Thompson, wonderboy of British athletics, has got back his favourite pair of running shoes which he threw into a stand of spectators in August after winning the decathlon gold medal at the Helsinki World Championships. The high-spirited Thompson, who appealed for their return from the Finnish public, received them in two parcels from different admirers. In them he had also won his Olympic gold medal, European and Commonwealth championships, and had twice set world records.



PHS



William Golding: "Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth-century living, all the muddle of part beliefs."

Marx, Darwin and Freud - three enemies of imagination

When William Golding was first asked why he thought he had been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature - the first to an Englishman since Sir Winston Churchill - he cited his most recent work of non-fiction, *The Moving Target*. The following extract, a characteristically vigorous assault on twentieth-century intellectual values, is from an essay in this collection originally delivered to an audience in Hamburg in 1980.

reputation or a political system in which they had invested such belief as they had, but which plainly would not work.

Little by little that procession with its totemistic figures has become my metaphor for the procession of life, the hurrah for X the hero, the low common denominator of belief. Down the main street of our communal awareness they come. They dwarf the human beings, dwarf the buildings. Here comes plastic Marx, bearded and belted with "workers of the world unite" across his vest. Darwin is inscribed with "natural selection". Freud stares with Jahnke's belligerence from behind his own enormous member.

Whether we are in the procession and holding one of the ropes that support our idol, whether we are among the crowd on the sidewalk, or whether we work in the offices that line the street we all know to one degree or another - are forced to know to one degree or another - that these simplistic representations of real people are what goes on and what counts. They, inept, misleading, farcical, are what condition our communal awareness.

It may seem to you that I am exempting myself from the anti-like creatures that watch or scurry in attendance on the three major figures. Believe me, I am not. At one time or another in my life I have walked in the procession, held a rope and felt the upward tug of the gas-filled balloon. It can be a happy and perhaps rewarding experience. I may be addressing many rope-holders. Let us agree I have been one: and yet at no time could I succeed in convincing myself. For among the many rope-holders attendant on the three major figures I laboured under a singular disadvantage. I had assiduously read some of the writings of all three. I came to this at last, that I left the procession and went looking for my own belief.

Belief and creativity. Creativity and belief.

What is belief? Is the act of believing definable? Certainly we can agree that most people have a simple belief that as they walk on the surface of the earth their successive steps will meet a continuing solidity. Even a molecular chemist - I mean one who is interested in the proposition that the process of walking is one statistical complex meeting another, will not keep it in his awareness as he goes about his private rather than his professional business. It will be in his mind, he might say, but not in his awareness. The belief, then, is occasional, is accepted and put away.

What about a political belief? Persons whose daily life is one of comparative privilege - privilege of education, intelligence, position - people whose daily belief, if they may be said to have one, is in their own rarity, their own elevation above the hurly-burly of the street, will nevertheless consider which candidate, which system they should vote for every few years and begin to decide with quite genuine feeling that they, for example, believe in democracy. The belief is taken down from the shelf as it were, dusted, used on the fourth or fifth year, used, then put back again.

What about religious belief? It may be that there are still people - I cannot vouch for this but suspect it to be true - who take down a belief every Sunday morning but have it tucked away again comfortably by half-past twelve. Now people will die for democracy and die for their belief in God. But please observe I am not talking about people who

have what I would call, for want of a better phrase, a genius for belief. The rare mystic who can succeed in what has been called the practice of the presence of God, regrettably, with him I have nothing to do. Some people can murder for democracy. With them I have nothing to do either. Alas, we do not pass our lives among the geniuses of belief, perhaps we may pass a long life and never meet one. If we were to meet one, it is my guess that his passing would scorch us like a blow-torch. We, the community, pass our lives with whole high-rises, whole conspiracies of belief inside us, seldom knowing which is going to govern us at a given moment. We do, some of us at least, muddle along through a mixture of probabilities and some plausibilities. We are too easily exhausted for the passion and fury of concentration which appears to be the way of life among the racing fraternity.

What has all this, you may ask, to do with the talk a novelist might be expected to offer? More particularly, what has it to do with this writer? You may remember how, in a notorious state, he abandoned the procession with its carnival figures. Once out of the procession and off the sidewalk a man may find himself lonely, inside if not out. The consolation of that state is a kind of riotous impiety in the face of popular, or perhaps I had better say accepted, adages, those lighted sky-signs of the main street, its sacred advertisements and didacticisms. These are and were the sentences and phrases, familiarity with which is sometimes taken as evidence of a full and educated mind. Treating these catchphrases simply as they were presented, playing their game in fact, I saw that if beauty is in the eye of the beholder, why then, so is everything else. Again: it was a prime tenet of classical psychology at that time that imagination is the rearrangement of material already present in the mind. I knew something about imagination. It was one of the few things I felt I had experienced. Suddenly one evening I saw that I simply did not believe that tenet; and that my disbelief was as positive as the experience. My disbelief was a positive negative. It was passion. Here, then, was freedom! Disbelief could be as irrational as belief and as passionate. I had left the procession, I had opted out of a world so sane as to make noise but not nonsense. Set one day on the stump of a tree in a beech forest it was borne in on me that the dialectical materialism before which we had all fallen down had feet of clay. For though quantity did occasionally change into quality the process was not universal and inevitable. The corollary omitted by our political simplists was that the result of the change was unpredictable. I have no doubt that Marx said this somewhere. He seems to have said most things according to those who have examined his work closely, but the crude system extracted from his corpus of work omitted this unpredictability.

I took a further step into my new world. I formulated what I had felt against a mass of reasonable evidence and saw that to explain the near infinite mysteries of life by scholastic Darwinism, by the doctrine of natural selection, was like looking at a sunset and saying, "Someone has struck a match." As for Freud, the reductionism of his system made me remember the refrain out of *Mariana in the Moated Grange*. "He cometh not, she said, she said I am weary weary O God that I were dead!"

This was my mind, not his, and I had a right to it. It was and is, surely, an impossible outcome of philosophy that Occam's razor should always shave so close there should be no reason allowed for phenomena other than the one that happens to be simplest.

We question free will, doubt it, dismiss it, experience it. We declare our own triviality on a small speck of dirt circling a small star at the rim of one of countless galaxies and ignore the heroic insolence of the declaration.

We have diminished the world of God and man in a universe ablaze with all the glories that contradict the diminution.

Of man and God. We have come to it, have we not? I believe in God; and you may think to yourselves - here is a man who has left a procession and gone off by himself only to end with another gas-filled image he tows round with him at the end of a rope. You would be right of course. I suffer those varying levels or intensities of belief which are, it seems, the human condition. Despite the letters I still get from people who believe me to be still alive and who are deceived by the air of confident authority that seems to stand behind that first book, *Lord of the Flies*, nevertheless like everyone else I have had to rely on memories of moments, bet on what once seemed a certainty but may now be an outsider, remember in faith what I cannot recreate. Here is no sage to bring you a distilled wisdom. Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth-century living, all the muddle of part beliefs.

Those of you who are acquainted with anything I have written are likely to have read *Lord of the Flies*. I am not going to explicate the book for you. That has been done so often by others, has been subjected to Marxist, Freudian, neo-Freudian, Jungian, Catholic, Protestant, humanist, non-conformist analysis and opinion, has been buried with its author not just in a German reference book but under a pile of not always sweet-scented international criticism. There is nothing left to say. The book yields readily to explication, to instruction, to the trephining of the pupil's skull by the teacher and the insertion into the pupil's brain by the teacher of what the pupil ought to think about it. I would like the pupil or anyone else to enjoy the book if he can. For my own part I have always felt that a writer's books should be as different from each other as possible. Though I envy those writers who can go on writing the same book over and over again it is not something I can do myself. I do not see myself writing a book about a group of girls on an island.

Yes, I have moved on. Though in general terms I would still assent to the philosophical implications about the nature of man and his universe presented in the book, today, a generation later, I would qualify them as subtler and less defensible than I once thought. God works in a mysterious way, says the hymn; and so, it seems, does the devil - or since that word is unfashionable I had better be democratic and call him the leader of the opposition. Sometimes the two seem to work hand in hand. Sometimes neither is on call even if you call them louder. They are asleep or away hunting perhaps - perhaps hunting each other. Not to refine upon it, my mind is all at sea.

At times I have felt this to be found in most elementary Greek schoolbooks where you will find the elementary sentence "Wonder is the beginning of wisdom." You cannot get straighter speaking than that, and in Greek too I lived for years, therefore, in the happy conviction that since I had the wonder in ample supply in time the wisdom would follow. But as the revolving years revolved moments of doubt in my mind have become more numerous. Is it possible? Is nothing sacred, not even Greek? Yet a human life 70 years long deserves some attention. Its experience could be called a lengthy experiment the results of which might be approached with cautious respect. I herewith deliver an interim report and announce that it is possible to live astonished for a long time; and it looks increasingly possible that you can die that way too. My epitaph must be "He wondered." Or perhaps it should be in Greek where it would be one word only and thus economical for my heirs and assigns. As for my books - shall I adapt my favourite epitaph - that of a canon of Winchester Cathedral of whom his inscription says "In this building his powerful voice was singularly inaudible." No, let it be the one word only.

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Virgilio Levi

Man of peace with steel in the soul

I remember when Lech Walesa was received in the Vatican early in 1981, with his wife and companions. It was an imposing reception of a kind that the Holy Father wanted for his fellow compatriots, who had given so good a practical interpretation of his teaching on human solidarity, on the duty to defend human rights and to establish a right of participation of the people in public life. The reception had something of a family character, a meeting of friends who feel the same way, and rejoice for an important improvement of the public life in their country.

Some days earlier I had the chance to travel to Poland. I was preparing, with the Pontifical Leuven University and Catholic University of Lublin, the international conference on the common Christian roots of the European nations that, in November 1981, brought to Rome nearly 100 Polish scholars, to discuss the common European heritage with their colleagues from other Slav countries and from the West.

Geremek and Masowiecki, two of the closest advisers of Walesa, participated in the conference. I recall only that it was the last open, free manifestation of the new Poland, the Poland of Solidarity, of Lech Walesa, of a people proud to have one of their fellow citizens as head of the Roman Catholic church. Then came the night of the repression.

During that trip, I started to realize the difficulties that Solidarity, though officially recognized, was suffering. Parish priests asked me to inform people during my sermons about the Pope's warm reception of Walesa, because of shortage of information.

Leaving Poland, I met Walesa at the airport. He did not look so happy. Talking to him, I had the feeling of the difficulties of his position. December 1981 marked the end of his hopes. Once more the free world had confirmation of the closed nature of the communist world to any breath of freedom for the people. Martial law, imprisonments, outlawing and official dissolution of the new unions of Solidarity preceded a dark period of repression, which still continues, notwithstanding the abolition of martial law.

In the first days of the spring of 1982 the christening took place in Gdansk of Maria-Wiktoria, the youngest daughter of Lech Walesa. I was there, with Henryk Jankowski, the parish priest of Saint Brigid and

spiritual adviser of Lech, with the Bishop of Gdansk and other priests, among a crowd of thousands people. Lech was still interned. The hope of his being able to come to the ceremony, alive until the last moment, was dashed. People greeted the child by lifting their arms with their fingers in the victory sign. But in deep silence. Only isolated voices shouted "free Lech".

When the Holy Father visited Poland last June, the meeting between him and Walesa was delayed day after day until the last moment. It was an open sign of the hostility of the authorities towards Walesa and, no less an attempt to discourage the Holy Father from giving him importance. The Pope did not submit. He insisted firmly until he obtained what he wanted. But he could not give back to Walesa his status of interlocutor with the government. That was not in his power. And so the world saw Walesa meeting the Pope and then going back to his modest job in Gdansk.

As for the people, Walesa remains their leader, interpreter and symbol. It becomes clear every time Walesa appears in public. The Soviet block has called his Nobel Prize a provocation. This is not true. It is only the deserved honour, publicly recognized, to a man of peace and progress; to a modest, simple, balanced and charismatic leader; to a man who hides under an exterior bonhomie, sense of humour and submissiveness, a totally steel soul, ready to fight his peaceful battles, ready to wait for as long as is necessary, but never to surrender.

I know Walesa through direct and personal knowledge and through attentive study of his activities. I am glad about the honour given to him. I hope it will facilitate his task. I never wanted his retirement and I am ready to challenge anyone to demonstrate the contrary by my words or writings.

I only thought, and still think, that Walesa was and is officially out, but that he is able to hide his true hope, as I wrote then, that the day will come, sooner or later, when he will reemerge a leader as he has been in the past and as he remains for ever in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

The author resigned this year as deputy editor of the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano* after controversy over his leading article which was alleged to imply support for the Polish authorities' treatment of Walesa.

Roy Strong

Pews at one in memoriam



Sir Lewis Casson and Dame Marie Rambert: memorable memorials

The late Lady Hartwell once said to me: "Remember, Roy, life after the age of 35 is one long memorial service." More than a decade on I went to her memorial service, one remarkable for its flowers and for the absence of any eulogistic address. It was vividly reflective of her dislike of humbug and her innate modesty, not easily perceived on first encounter.

Another service, also at St Margaret's at Westminster, which went minus address was for Lord Hood. It brings to mind a conversation I overheard soon afterwards between what must have been two full-time memorial service-goers: "Oh, you should have gone instead to Rhoda Birl's. It had specially composed music and John Betjeman chose the hymns." Did the person who muttered those words, I've often wondered, scour the Court page of *The Times* deciding which one would be the aesthetic hit of the day?

I must confess to a certain drollery towards it all. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been a vast multiplication in the practice of holding memorial or thanksgiving services in the last few years. The funerals of public figures, unlike a century ago, have become private events and the necessary public expression of grief, memory and celebration has been transferred to the memorial service.

In London four churches virtually monopolize the industry: St Margaret's (mainly political), St Paul's, Covent Garden (theatre and the arts), St Martin-in-the-Fields and St James's, Piccadilly (taking in what they can). Having lately gone to so many, I am aware that most people have a set of "blacks" tucked away in their wardrobes; it is one of the few occasions when women are relatively oblivious to fashion, and old clothes are the norm.

The memorial service is an event neatly timed within an ordered day not to interfere with the morning's work, nor upset any appointment for luncheon at one. It is a muted midday gathering of the establishment and *le monde* to commemorate a gap in it ranks. Sometimes they are wonderful, sometimes they fall flat and sometimes something goes wrong.

Who would ever have thought that the late Marie Rambert's service would have been plagued from start to finish by the noise of a

barrel organ outside in the piazza? Or that, as we sat down, the pew would collapse. How she would have loved it! Sometimes an address can go awry. At a service for Benedict Nicolson, Lord Clark, normally an impeccable eulogist, suddenly launched into an attack on the Bloomsbury Group.

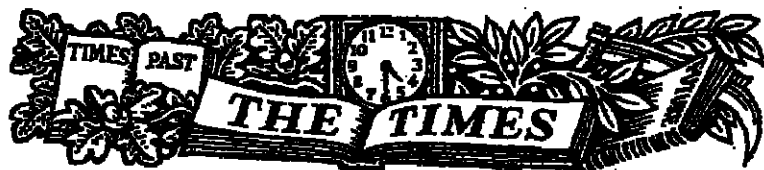
Theatrical services tend to be memorable for everyone involved, including the congregation. Sir Lewis Casson's was memorable. It took place in Westminster Abbey, and I shall always remember the distant echoing voices of the choir singing of paradise, and the sight of Sybil Thorne in the procession, all in white, smiling and happy like a bride on her wedding day.

Oliver Messel's service brought glimpses of the heroines of one's youth, Evelyn Laye and Dorothy Dickson. But it was notable for the finest memorial address I have ever heard by Dame Ninette de Valois, delivered - it seemed - extemporaneously. A worthy epitaph he could never have wished for than her recollection of an ancient Russian who remarked on seeing his *Sleeping Beauty* in Leningrad, "Tchaikovsky and Petipa should have been alive to have seen this!"

Cecil Beaton's service, at which I was an usher, was rather flat by comparison. How irritated he would have been to see the pews filling up with so many people. I recall him categorizing as "ghastly". One of the drawbacks of the memorial service is that it is open house, which means perhaps that there is still something to be said for the funeral. If Beaton's memorial service misfired, his funeral was a triumph. It was extraordinary to walk up to the church with flowers laid on either side, including tributes from so many of his goddesses - Irene Worth, Garbo and, most typical of all, a floral crown from the inimitable Lady Diana Cooper. In this instance I'm glad I went to both.

Fortunately the Church of England still offers its hospitality, its liturgy and hymns in memory of the agnostic or inactive believer. I never feel happy at those secular gatherings. Bare addresses, perhaps a reading or two; a piece of music and then straight onto the glass of plonk and the chatter. But then it never is comforting to have the vision of eternity removed.

The author is the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.



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NO, MINISTER

Civic consensus depends on the belief that ultimately those providing local services can be checked; that someone, somewhere in the recesses of county hall can be held responsible, perhaps even voted out of office. Civic faith will be diminished by the government's plans for urban councils set out yesterday. The white paper *Streamlining the Cities* seems to make the entire system of urban administration in London and the metropolitan counties more opaque, less reachable.

The white paper sprouts a luxuriant growth of committees. In its dealings with local authorities Mrs Thatcher's government has been consistent in subordinating former Conservative "principles" (fear of central state power, local diversity) to the prime goal of controlling public expenditure on the Treasury's definition: the tragedy of the exercise so far is that it has not even worked. The latest piece of backtracking concerns quangos - quasi-autonomous, tax-consuming committees not counted as part of central government. The white paper glorifies in them. It creates a score or more (councils say the number is fifty) of "joint boards" of nominated councillors, commissions and quangos. A decade ago Mr Edward Heath's corporatism was large-scale; Mrs Thatcher's corporatism is smaller, but no more impressive. The white paper is half-baked. The government wants to re-open the major settlements of boundaries and functions made

for London in 1963 and for the metropolitan counties in 1972; but it only wants a slight reworking. Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, thus castigates the "fashions" of an earlier period, but is happy to live with the ludicrous boundaries (for example in the West Midlands and Warwickshire and Staffordshire) bequeathed by the earlier era. "Unitary" authorities are praised but Mr Jenkin has been prevailed upon by the Home Office not to dismantle the county provision for fire and police. Districts and boroughs are lauded, but they are not to be trusted: the government is to take powers directly to control the budgets of various joint boards made up of district and borough councillors for three years or more.

The abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties is a policy conceived in the haste of the government's failure to find a satisfactory alternative to domestic rates; its birth has been made easy by the extravagance of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the Labour majority at the GLC. In short the policy is one of political opportunism. A radical, reforming government, tired of overlap between counties and districts, offended by the open-endedness of the GLC's access to the rateable values of the capital, might well have moved to examine the bases of metropolitan government; it might also have reasoned that its soon-to-be-acquired powers for rate-capping would take care of the

GLC problem. But no; the government has decided to push ahead on a sketchy prospectus that singles out the (temporarily) Labour controlled counties and the GLC.

The question now must be whether ameliorated public administration can be secured, despite the haste and despite the government's wish to play politics with functions and structures. The GLC and the counties have no "right" to life; the government does have an obligation to spell out, in detail greater than the white paper's, how they are to be replaced.

A sequence of consultation papers is promised: each will have to be examined in the greatest detail. How many staff will the proposed planning commission for London have? Will they be paid on civil service scales? How many extra civil servants will be employed in deciding the Hallé Orchestra's annual subsidy? If Camden takes over Hampstead Heath will its long suffering ratepayers have to pay the salaries of the park-keepers? The questions are many.

If Mr Jenkin's answer - as the white paper hints - is that in the last analysis central government will step in to control and to pick up the pieces he should beware an old adage. If the people cannot blame deficiencies in their refuse disposal on county hall and the new joint board points to the Environment Department, then it is his windows that deserve to be broken.

JUST PLAIN WRONG

Mr Enoch Powell, who, on another page, is ruminating on another world, is a brilliant logician and speech-maker. His language often seduces the listener or the reader with its intimation of infallibility. Yesterday he was at it again on the subject of Soviet power and American foreign policy.

In a speech in Torquay he asserted that anybody who described the Soviet Union as an aggressive power showed a misunderstanding which defied comprehension. The notion, he said, has no basis in fact. Sadly, this statement itself showed a woeful disregard for the facts. It was supported by another whopper. "No Russian soldier stands today an inch beyond where Russian soldiers stood in 1948, with the one solitary exception that proves the rule - Afghanistan", was how Mr Powell substantiated his argument that the notion of Soviet expansionism was all an illusion. Well, well.

It is sad to see him so off mark. First, he betrays a narrowness of strategic view which sits uncomfortably with his previous

exposition of the importance of naval power. Apart from the fact that he is totally wrong about Russian soldiers (of which more later) his own previous arguments about sea power should have alerted him to the significance of the vast expansion in the Soviet fleet which has occurred in the past twenty years. He cannot have it both ways. If it is important for Britain to have a navy to be able to project its power overseas, as with the Falklands, it must have been equally important, and significant for the Soviet Union to do likewise, only on a far larger scale. That is the first major fallacy in his argument.

The second is an even greater omission which, one must assume, has occurred only by default rather than design with Mr Powell quite carried away by the thrust of his argument. He need not have wandered the world searching for Russians with snow on their boots. Reference to the annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance* (price £7.25), would have given him enough facts to

show that his confident assertion was hideously wrong. Soviet troops are stationed now in the following places and the following strengths: Mongolia, 75,000; Algeria, 1,000; Angola, 2,000; Cuba, 4,600; Ethiopia, 2,400; Iraq, 2,000; Kampuchea, 800; Laos, 200; Libya, 1,800; Mali, 200; Mozambique, 300; Syria, 1,000; Vietnam, 7,000; North Yemen, 500; South Yemen, 1,500; Africa (rest), 900. Moreover, we know that the command structure of the Warsaw pact is such that the Soviet Union's allies act where necessary as its military surrogates. East Germany's world deployment therefore has to be added to this total as follows: Algeria, 250; Angola, 450; Ethiopia, 550; Guinea, 125; Iraq, 160; Libya, 400; Mozambique, 100; South Yemen, 75; Syria, 210. There may now be no Soviet troops in Egypt but once there were many and that was long after 1948. Does he think these contingents are all an illusion; or are they just there for the beer? It is not misunderstanding which Mr Powell should be attending to, but misinformation.

OUR FATHER...

"Almighty Father, send your Holy Spirit on all mankind, that he may strengthen them..." may seem innocuous enough as a prayer, but it is, we are urged, bad language. It commits the same sin three times, the sin of referring to the Deity as male. The urging comes from a group of ardent ecumenists called ONE for Christian Renewal, who suggest the more acceptable form of this prayer: "God our Creator, send your Holy Spirit on all families; may they grow strong through the sharing of their lives."

As this very example demonstrates, there is something artificial and clumsy about trying to use the English language to make an ideological point. Language is for the expression of meaning, in this case for the expression of devotion and petition, and "Almighty Father" does not mean quite the same as "God our Creator."

The problem is not really, as ONE would have us believe, that those who use such prayers have an implicit wish to assert the superiority of the male sex over the female. It is not theology which makes the difficulty, but the English language itself. The available alternatives to "He" are "She" and "It". The traditional language makes the best of those three choices: one would prefer not to have the Holy Spirit called "It".

This example stands for the whole, for every page of the Book of Common Prayer, the Alternative Services Book, the English Missal, and the Methodist Prayer Book, is covered with almost identical affronts to the anti-sexists. What is to be made of "Son of Man"? Is there no escape from the "you who" ("yoo-hoo") school of liturgical reform, as sexually neutral pronouns are conscripted to

assist the fabrication of awkward unlikely sentences?

The purging of the language of all metaphors with a gender connotation would be an impoverishment, and a particular impoverishment in religious liturgy. There may well be an issue that religious institutions must face, concerning the role of women in their activities, and indeed gradually they are facing it. But in so doing, a special kind of cordon should be erected round religious language, which is a special kind of language anyway. There really is no insult to women in using for the First Person of the Christian Trinity the hallowed expression "Almighty Father", and only a peculiar type of single-mindedness would see it as such. It has resonances which no one generation can completely hear, and posterity must be allowed to inherit it intact.

There is much irony in the idea of the emblematic bird of peace being made to participate in our conflicts ("Cry Havoc and let slip the doves of war"). Man has never scrupled to press other species into the service of his quarrels, from the earliest prehistoric pack-mules to the US Navy's dolphins trained for covert underwater activities. Other birds might come under the recruiting officer's eye; geese, for instance, whose clamour is said to have saved the Capitol of ancient Rome from a stealthy night assault by Gauls. It might be worthwhile for the next Defence Review to examine the possibility of setting up a Royal Goose Flotilla (or Flight?) to provide an inexpensive early-warning system, with a handy by-product of eggs.

THE DOVES OF WAR

A hint to Mr Heseltine, if he should come off worse in his tussle with Mr Lawson over the defence budget. The Spanish Ministry of Defence, also no doubt beset by the problem of making ends meet, has issued a decree this week bringing the military regulations on carrier pigeons up to date. The amiable backyard fancy has always been taken seriously in Spain, and pigeon colonies already have to be authorized by a body called the Servicio Colombofilo Militar, a name which coos as gently as any sucking-dove. Plans are being prepared to give the state new rights to requisition birds in case of civil or military emergency. It seems a pity, however, to enrol the birds in the army instead of as a wing of the air force.

The idea is less quaint than it may seem. One of the arts of modern war is to jam the communications of one's adversary; it is quite possible in spite of all the costly refinements of

modern electronics that combatants might find themselves floundering around as blindly as Jellies did in the haze of Jutland. Then out of the mist might flutter a pigeon, like the dove that came back to Noah, and all would be clear. Pigeon post - already known in King Solomon's day - played a notable part in the siege of Paris in 1870, where the besieging Prussians took the threat so seriously that they moved up reinforcements of specially-trained falcons.

It was at that period that *The Times* became the first British newspaper to be transmitted by air for publication on the continent. Relations of the besieged citizens of Paris filled the agony column every day with personal messages - so many that eventually they filled the entire front page and much of the second. These pages were reduced by what these days we would call a microfilm process, flown into Paris by express

pigeon, and fed into a magic lantern to be deciphered. Pigeon post was a profitable business in those days: the GPO charged the public fivepence a word for letters delivered by air mail.

There is much irony in the idea of the emblematic bird of peace being made to participate in our conflicts ("Cry Havoc and let slip the doves of war"). Man has never scrupled to press other species into the service of his quarrels, from the earliest prehistoric pack-mules to the US Navy's dolphins trained for covert underwater activities. Other birds might come under the recruiting officer's eye; geese, for instance, whose clamour is said to have saved the Capitol of ancient Rome from a stealthy night assault by Gauls. It might be worthwhile for the next Defence Review to examine the possibility of setting up a Royal Goose Flotilla (or Flight?) to provide an inexpensive early-warning system, with a handy by-product of eggs.

Fact and fiction on food prices

From Lord Hesketh

Sir, During the past few months agriculture in general and the common agricultural policy in particular have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it justifiable. Unfortunately, in certain areas fact and fiction have become entwined and this is particularly true with regard to EEC cereal prices.

There can hardly be a more staple food than bread itself and investigation of the component costs of the housewife's loaf is interesting. Of the retail price, only some 20 per cent is absorbed by the cost of wheat. Thus a substantial reduction of, say, 25 per cent in wheat support prices would only produce a net saving of 6 per cent in the cost of a loaf, always assuming that the millers, bakers and retailers passed this on in its entirety.

I suggest that some of the more vocal opponents of agriculture do their sums a little more carefully and look beyond the farmyard gate before marching under the banner of cheap food.

Yours faithfully,
HESKETH,
Easton Neston,
Towcester, Northamptonshire,
October 5.

From Mr George Carey
Sir, Allan Massie (feature, October 1) used the *Panorama* programme on agriculture last week as a basis for a general attack on television journalism. It is "tendentious and cheaply sensational", he says, and this is "inherent in the medium". In a way, I suppose, it is something of a tribute to Richard Lindley's sharpness that a report on the CAP (common agricultural policy) could be described as sensational; but it is also nonsense.

I don't want to fill your column with a wrangle over the detail, but since Mr Massie quite rightly argues that facts should underpin argument, it is worth giving one example which illustrates the standard of his own research. Challenge the programme's statement that the consumers are rejecting butter as too expensive, he says "it goes fast enough in the supermarkets I frequent, and my own family gets through a few pounds of the stuff a week".

The facts are these: in six years, while the retail price of margarine has fallen in real terms by 30 per cent, the price of butter has gone up 26 per cent. In the same period consumption of butter in the UK is down by 42 per cent. The experience of Mr Massie's family scarcely undermines the Milk Marketing Board's own figure.

What Mr Massie ignores, in his wider attack on the way television reports issues, is that a good reporter, in whatever medium he works, must use his judgement. He must question what is officially presented to him as fact and, on the basis of his research, make his own assessment of the arguments on each side.

If Mr Massie finds that a journalist of Richard Lindley's calibre comes to different conclusions from his own, he is perfectly entitled to say so; but it is a pity he has to resort to the hoary old charge of sensationalism and bias.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CAREY,
Editor, *Guardian*,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Lime Grove Studios, W12,
October 4.

Bradlaugh's struggle

From Mr Nicholas Walter

Sir, It is surely true that Charles Bradlaugh's parliamentary struggle should be described accurately - and especially in *The Times*, where Bernard Levin devoted a whole article to the subject (December 4, 1980). Yet your report of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Bradlaugh's birth again repeats the old lie that he "was removed from the Commons when he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist" (September 27).

It is therefore necessary to repeat again the simple fact that he never once refused to take the oath. When he was first elected, in 1880, he asked to be allowed to affirm, but was refused permission; so he asked to be allowed to take the oath (which he insisted was equally binding on his conscience, although he added - in a letter to *The Times* on May 21, 1880 - that it included "words of idle and meaningless character... which I have scores of times declared are to me sound, conveying no clear and definite meaning") but was again refused permission.

However, he tried to take the oath a dozen times during the next six years, and even administered it to himself on two occasions. As a result, he was taken into custody, violently thrown out of Parliament, repeatedly taken to court, thrice deprived of his seat and thrice re-elected by by-elections, until in 1886 he was at last allowed to keep his seat - and take the oath.

Five years later, having got an Affirmation Bill into law, he died worn out by his struggles. After a century, he does at least deserve to have those struggles properly remembered.

NICHOLAS WALTER,
Rationalist Press Association,
88 Islington High Street, N1.

Churchill's call
From Dr Roger Kershaw
Sir, Your correspondent may be right to hint ("Letter from Brunel", October 1) that the Churchill Museum at "BEB" could seem increasingly anachronistic to the younger generation, as Brunel emerges into independent nationhood. But the most confusing aspect is not Churchill's call for sacrifice but the Malay translation on the plinth of his statue, which expresses the idea that it was Churchill's blood, sweat and tears that were being offered.

One may certainly assume that it was not this kind of leadership which HRH the Seri Begawan had in mind to exalt when the memorial was conceived.

Mrs Thatcher and the Tory outlook

From Sir John Grigson

Sir, The current "attacks" on the Prime Minister demonstrate the very reasons why Mrs Thatcher has been one of the most successful leaders of the Tory Party in recent years.

That she has taken unpalatable decisions, ignored the protest of the vociferous minority from within, brought about the downfall of effective opposition from without and given the country new heart based upon the emergence of a new and soundly based economic recovery are the virtues that have been sadly lacking since the war.

Mrs Thatcher has the great gift of the "common touch", knowing what the people wish for most in life, peace, prosperity and, above all, a pride in being British.

Self-respect can only come from self-help; for too long as a nation we have helped ourselves to wealth we have not earned and enjoyed peace at the expense of others. Strong, effective and determined leadership is respected but seldom liked. With the benefit of hindsight she will receive the admiration and acknowledgment of all.

Therefore let us support Mrs Thatcher in the pursuit of true Conservative philosophy so plainly set out by Disraeli nearly 150 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. GRIGSON,
Sand Pett,
Charing, Kent,
October 6.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, I thought Lord Alport's comments today (October 6) on Mrs Thatcher's attitude and performance were both apt and timely. He is probably expressing the views of many members of the Conservative Party who are disquieted with the wrong-footed and indeed insensitive performance of the Government since the election, coupled with what seems to be a lack of sense of direction. The fears, expressed by a number of people, that too large a majority was not inductive to good government are proving true.

For example, the ill-conceived proposals for abolishing the GLC and other metropolitan councils, the almost callous handling of the, no doubt, necessary cuts in the health service, the continuing pussy-footed approach to trade union reform, the lack of counter-legislation to the frustrating Employment Protection Acts of the Labour Administration, the dogmatic adherence to monetarism and the abolition of the "think tank" are but a few of the failings demonstrated in barely four months of office.

Lord Alport is probably being too

The Hoskyns file

From Mr Miles Seaman

Sir, It is wishful thinking to believe that those occasional sorties into anti-establishment are becoming more frequent and weighty? I refer, of course, to the reports on Sir John Hoskyns's speech and your commentary (Peter Hennessy, September 29).

I think both the diagnosis and the prescription suggested by these utterances appealing in logic and profoundly disturbing for the future of the nation. Surely the identity of the physician (Margaret Thatcher) is implausible in the extreme.

This leads straight to an observation which Sir John might find deeply disturbing. I wonder how much time he has given to the strategy espoused by Mr Tony Benn.

Wedgwood's service

From Mr Colin Shewring

Sir, On my visit to Leningrad at Christmas, 1981, I was able to see part of the table service commissioned by Catherine, Empress of Russia (feature, September 3; letters, September 9, 13, 15, 26). About a dozen items are housed in an elegant case and one of the vegetable dishes is upended so that the inscription on its base may be read. The inscription is as follows:

This Table and Dessert Service, Confit of 952 pieces, and ornamented in Enamel, with 1244 real Views of Great Britain, was made at Etruria in Staffordshire and Chelsea in Middlesex, in the years 1778 & 1779, at the Command of that illustrious Patroness of the Arts CATHERINE II Empress of all the Russias, by WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.

Upside down under this inscription is the number 1272. Round the lip is a small painted gallery in the form of a circular headed arcade, below which on the side displayed is a painting in green of a ruined abbey set in trees and with cattle grazing in the foreground. This scene is enclosed within a frame of what appear to be Philodendron sprays.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN SHEWRING,
16 Nelson Street,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk,
October 3.

of this minority group (there are 2,200 patients in the four security hospitals) which is so frequently condemned by society, churches and the media. This despite the fact that in the last ten years over 3,000 ex-security patients from the four hospitals have successfully been rehabilitated.

It is because of this untenable situation that the Earl of Longford with The Matthew Trust will be announcing more formally in the next three or four months, the setting up of a national independent enquiry, to be known as The Matthew Trust Enquiry, into the "care and treatment of mental offenders and others".

In general The Matthew Trust Enquiry will be examining the period of a mentally disordered person's life immediately prior to an offence and the care, treatment and habilitation of patients in the four security hospitals, regional secure

kind in stating there is still time for the Prime Minister to recover between now and 1988. By then all initiative of ministers will have been stifled by her monocratic style. The time to change is now, while there is time, or the next election will be lost.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DUNN,
Bourne House,
Brook Lane,
Mistol,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, Lord Alport's opinion of the Prime Minister is his own affair. But he should realise that statements of opinion fail to carry conviction when they are backed by plainly inaccurate allegations of fact.

Two examples from his letter will suffice.

He alleges "a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state provides" - almost their only prospect of security and hope". Mrs Thatcher's first ministerial appointment was, in 1961, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. I happened to be the minister in charge of that department at that time and can therefore give first-hand evidence not only of her quick grasp of the complex subject matter of social security but still more of the vigorous and effective compassion which she brought to the handling of individual cases.

The other example has become public since Lord Alport wrote. The loyalty and magnanimity which Mrs Thatcher has shown to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry shows what preposterous nonsense it is to allege that she demands "narrow conformity... from those whom she has associated with her at Westminster and in Whitehall".

Lord Alport will no doubt recall that a willingness to apologise is the hallmark of a gentleman. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BOYD-CARPENTER,
House of Lords,
October 6.

From Mr Peter Brennan

Sir, I suspect that what essentially irks Lord Alport about the Prime Minister's comportment after a success is not that she is not magnanimous enough but that she is not magnanimous precipitately. In the eyes of others it is one of her merits.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BRENNAN,
75 Whitton Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
October 6.

Take in particular the various chapters in his books which refer to the power of patronage, freedom of information and other such topics which attack the heart of the issue of dismantling the influence of the Establishment. I for one find great similarities, at least in sentiment, between Sir John and Tony Benn.

As a long-time supporter of Mr Benn's approach and an employee of Sir John, for whose style I have the utmost regard, I find these similarities very heartening. May those who have lost faith in the nation's abilities start to realise what is the focal point in attacking what some of our close neighbours call the "British disease".

Yours faithfully,
MILES SEAMAN,
38 Sarre Road, NW2,
September 29.

Churchill's call

From Dr Roger Kershaw

Sir, Your correspondent may be right to hint ("Letter from Brunel", October 1) that the Churchill Museum at "BEB" could seem increasingly anachronistic to the younger generation, as Brunel emerges into independent nationhood. But the most confusing aspect is not Churchill's call for sacrifice but the Malay translation on the plinth of his statue, which expresses the idea that it was Churchill's blood, sweat and tears that were being offered.

One may certainly assume that it was not this kind of leadership which HRH the Seri Begawan had in mind to exalt when the memorial was conceived.

Yours truly,
R. G. KERSHAW,
25 Orchard Street,
Canterbury.

units and in prison (largely because of the lack of beds in security hospitals). It will also examine the rehabilitation processes, statutory and voluntary, recognising that the re-detention rate from the security hospitals is in the area of 25-30 per cent (which includes recidivism).

If Mr Fowler pursued a policy with the RHAs which withheld further funding of them until the £72m given to them since 1976 had been correctly used for the mentally disordered (this might particularly apply to the South West Thames, West Midlands and Oxford RHAs) the thousand beds that the Butler committee considered necessary in 1975 might be more of a reality than a forlorn hope.

Yours etc,
PETER THOMPSON,
Honorary Executive Director,
The Matthew Trust,
The Parish Office,
Stratford Road, W8.

Sailing along a doubtful course

From Mr Strahan Soames

Sir, Hurrah for the America's Cup! This year it has vouchsafed us some of the essential ingredients of proper theatre, such as trickery, comedy, irony, clandestine manoeuvrings and the occasional dagger in the back; it has also given us some exquisite boats and some extremely clever sailors.

It is sad and cheerless to suggest (letter, October 1) that money spent on such invigorating and dramatic spectacle be diverted to the building of relatively dull sail training ships: it is like maintaining that the money spent on racetracks should be used for teaching riding, or that instead of Grand Prix racing cars there should be more driving schools.

As to the sail training ships, I (as a life-long and obsessed dinghy sailor) sometimes doubt their worth. It can be maintained that it is retrogressive to build consciously archaic ships which are difficult to sail because they are out of date.

Older men build them for boys and girls to sail because the older men think that the sailing of them builds character; but having observed many sailors I do not find their characters to be better or worse than those who have neglected to go to sea.

If the considerable money spent on these large and unhandy sail training vessels were diverted to the provision of sailing dinghies, I am sure that many of the rivers, harbours and gravel pits of Britain could be filled with small and modern boats in which boys and girls could enjoy themselves without bothering about their characters.

It is perhaps relevant that both the helmsmen who were finally chosen for the British 12-metre Victory 83 were champion dinghy sailors.

Yours truly,
STRAHAN SOAMES,
Tower Quay,
Tower Street,
Emsworth,
Hampshire,
October 3.

Cat lovers

From Her Majesty's Ambassador in Budapest

Sir, In his enthusiasm for Gillian Lynne's Vienna production of *Cats* Sheridan Morley (review, September 27) does less than justice to the Szirtes/Seregi production here in Budapest.

Cats has been playing to enthusiastic houses here for months; 30,000 people have seen 35 performances and the ticket touts are flourishing. The fact is that, *pace* Mr Morley, Budapest can claim credit for *Cats*'s Continental premiere and for the first production of *Cats* behind a conventional proscenium arch.

It all goes to show what Hungarian theatregoers know is gospel: that what Budapest plays today, Vienna plays, with luck, the day after tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. UNWIN,
British Embassy,
Budapest,
Hungary,
September 29.

Body and mind

From Mr Denis W. G. L. Haviland

Sir, In his otherwise interesting letter (October 4) Professor Baum, evidently on a cursory reading of mine (September 14), completely misrepresents my fundamental points.

I did not dismiss the BMA enquiry. I welcomed it. And I did not claim that the employment of scientific method as such would produce nonsense. It is the application of scientific method to the BMA's ill-chosen questions about techniques and why they work which will do that. "Rubbish in; rubbish out."

Healing today is not a function of techniques or philosophy (We need years of study to write the missing chapter in the text books). What is now needed is a study of the only practicable question: does healing work? We in the Confederation of Healing Organisations know the extent to which it does. Let the medical profession now find out.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS HAVILAND,
Confederation of Healing Organisations,
113 Hampstead Way, NW11,
October 4.

A dressing down

From Mr Philip Lee

Sir, I was startled to read in an advertisement on the men's fashion page (October 4) that "You can always tell a gentleman by the way he dresses."

Frankly, I doubt it. In any event, the message is diluted by the two haughty young gentlemen, both of whom have a hand thrust deep into a pocket.

My grandmother gave me a whole string of dots and don'ts if I wanted to appear to be a gentleman and top of her list was the fact that no gentleman ever stuck his hands in his pockets - particularly when he was being photographed!

Yours, etc,
PHILIP LEE,
40 Danbyryn Avenue,
Radyr,
Cardiff,
October 4.

Old stock?

From Miss Ruth Golding

Sir, In a supermarket window I saw this notice: "OAP's wanted for shelf filling."

Yours faithfully,
RUTH GOLDING,
39 Sicket Court,
Marquess Road, N1,
October 1.

2,3
Travel: Skiing off-piste;
Fare Deals to Africa;
A Victorian village;
Collecting: Token coins;
Eating Out; and Drink

4
Values: Comfort in the
lack-of-space age;
Shopfront: A show
designed to boost
Britain; In the Garden

THE TIMES Saturday

5
Review: Pick of the
paperbacks of the month;
Preview: Critics'
choice of Galleries,
Theatre and Photography

7,8
Preview: Films, Music,
Films on TV, Opera, Dance;
Prize concise crossword;
Chess; Bridge; Family Life;
and The Week Ahead

8-14 OCTOBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Inspired by the dream of the simple life, scores
of townfolk have turned their backs on
security and comfort to seek fulfilment in the
down-to-earth business of smallholding.

Here John Young examines how they have fared

The rocky road back to the land

In the far west of Wales they have been experimenting with the future, and for most of them it has not worked. "They" are a diverse group of mainly English men and women who have chosen to act out a dream, leaving their homes and jobs to seek fulfilment in the simple life of the smallholder.

In acting out their dream they aim to avoid a nightmare: Total destruction, in the form of nuclear war, is something which they concede they would be as powerless to escape as everyone else, so it does not enter into their contingency planning. But many of them believe that economic disaster is a probability, perhaps when the oil runs out or when defaulting debtors bring about the collapse of the international banking system.

This conviction that late twentieth century capitalism is hell-bent on destroying itself is about all they do have in common. Theirs is anything but a united, coherent movement with a common political creed. On the contrary, they are highly individualistic people of widely differing tastes and attitudes. Jealousy and antagonism seem at least as prevalent as peace and love, and those who have largely fulfilled their aims are frequently contemptuous of those who have failed. Few of them have sought, and none has found, Utopia.



'They resent being called dropouts'

Among the settlers there is no doubt an idealistic, even lunatic, fringe. There is also an unattractive "me first" element, people who have bought their own hideaways against the day when starvation and anarchy stalk the streets of urban Britain. Some have learned Welsh, it is alleged, in order to forge links with extreme nationalists, though it is not known how their approaches have been received. Stories are told of their keeping shotguns behind their doors to repel intruders, and making plans to

blow up the bridges into Wales. But if such people do exist, they are not taken very seriously and they are certainly not typical. Most smallholders strongly resent being classed as hippies or dropouts. They distrust phrases like the Good Life, and the amused condescension with which they are often treated. They insist that they have not simply run away; they have deliberately and positively chosen a down-to-earth way of life that entails a great deal of hard work.

If the hippy image persists, it is because the first wave of immigrants were indeed the long-haired, pot-smoking, guitar-playing flower children of the 1960s. Few had any intention of settling down and working, and most have long since drifted away.

The event which gave the "back-to-the-land" movement its real impetus was the publication in 1973 of a book called *Self-Sufficiency*. Its author, John Seymour, was immediately deluged with thousands of letters from people entranced with the idea of owning a few acres and growing and raising their own food, and who wanted advice about how to start. Surprised and delighted by the overwhelming response, he and his then wife, Sally, who were then running a 70-acre farm in Pembrokeshire, decided to turn it into a sort of school for would-be smallholders.

It was not a success. According to Sally, 90 per cent of the students were dropouts from well-to-do middle class families, and many were not prepared to work. Most of the girls moreover, were enthusiasts for women's liberation, which meant that they were quite content to hoe cabbages but unwilling to cook, wash up or scrub floors. Sally, finding herself relegated to "chief cook and bottlewasher", finally fled to a cottage in the hills.

Despite the school's failure, enthusiasm for the Seymour philosophy had spread far and wide. With decidedly mixed feelings, Pembrokeshire people witnessed a steady invasion of English settlers.

For most of the newcomers it was less an idyll than a rude awakening. Many soon de-

paired of making a living and either returned home or sought employment locally, which did not endear them to the Welsh in an area where jobs were endemically scarce. Some gave up the whole idea of smallholding and became carpenters, stonemasons, builders and plumbers. Others found a compromise: one man now grows vegetables and sells them by the roadside in the summer and works as a long-distance lorry driver in the winter.



'Beware of too much idealism'

Why did so many fail to realize their dream? One reason may be that the Seymour idea was not fully followed through. What he visualized was not a collection of self-sufficient individuals but a balanced community in which each member was allotted a specific task such as looking after the cows or the poultry.

But the main reason was that scarcely anyone was prepared to become totally self-sufficient. The twentieth century might be despised but it still had its advantages. Piped water, and even central heating, were not quite as easy to forgo as they had seemed in those first heady days. Electricity was almost impossible to do without, and a home generator still needed fuel. With almost no public transport, a car was a virtual necessity. Even if one hardly ever watched television, it was still nice to see the news or the occasional good play or documentary. Holidays one could do without, but there were times when one had to go on a shopping expedition to buy new clothes, or visit relatives.

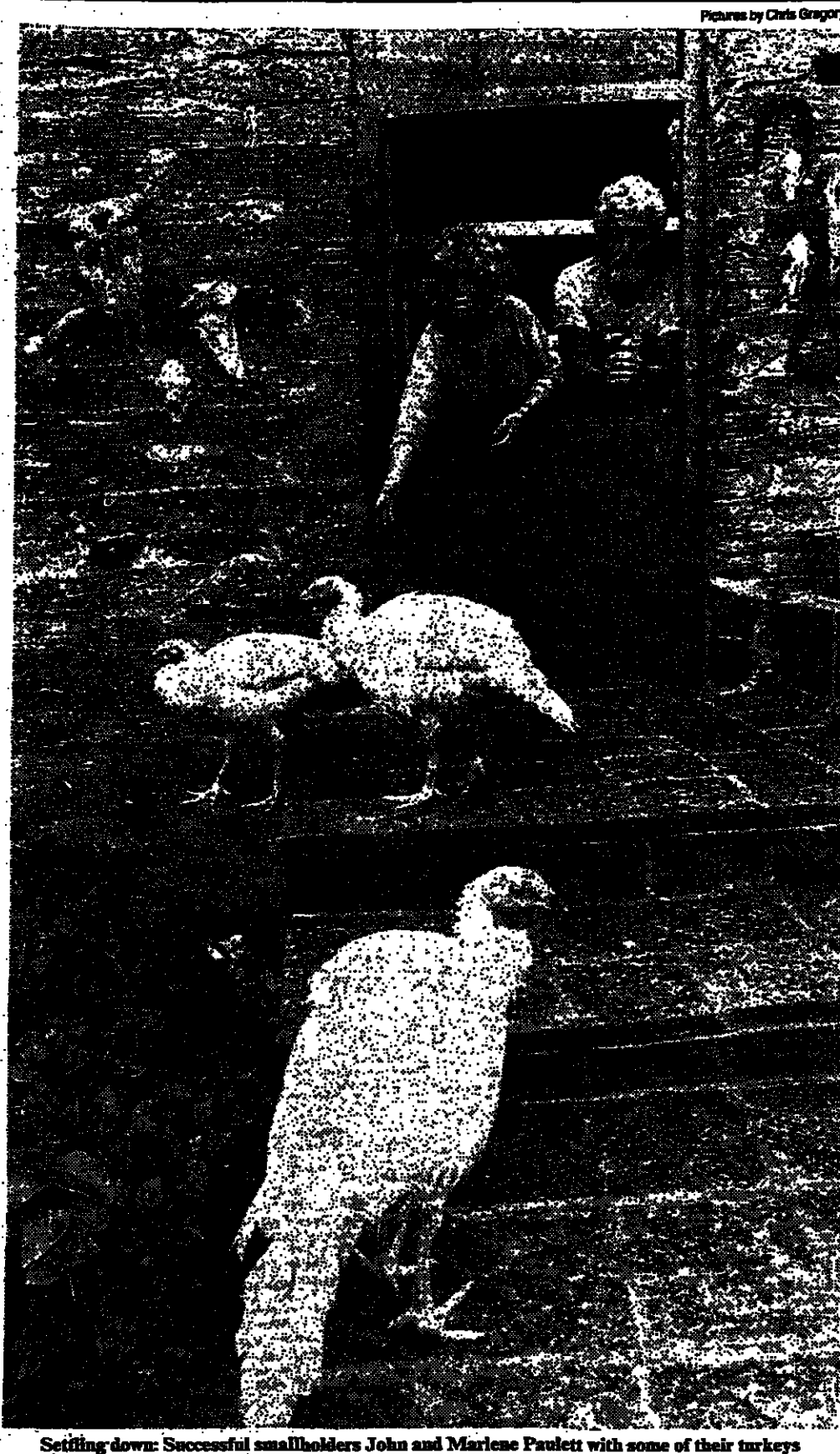
There may have been one or two settlers, prepared to go the whole hog and become virtual hermits. But most found that they still needed cash incomes, and whatever money they managed to earn from their smallholdings was, apart from very exceptional cases like the Downeys (profiled on page 3), nothing like enough to pay fuel, water, electricity and telephone bills, let alone provide the occasional luxury.

Sally Seymour, who earns an income from pottery and illustrating children's books, is realistic about the shortcomings of self-sufficiency. "I suppose if there were some real world catastrophe, a nuclear disaster which we somehow managed to survive, we could in the last resort be self-sufficient. But if you are going to have electricity and a car, and wear shoes on your feet instead of just skins, you have always got to have some sort of outside prop."

Others are more scathing. One of the more cynical Pembrokeshire smallholders dismisses the whole notion of self-sufficiency as "pie in the sky". The idea that people can grow all their own food and live a healthy outdoor life with no extra source of income is, he says, an absolute myth.

The message that comes across most strongly, from those who have tried the future, and found that it works only up to a point, is to beware of too much idealism. For example, says one, it is all very well to talk about the virtues of organic farming, and to refuse to use horrible pesticides, but in that case you have to decide whether you are growing crops to feed yourself or to feed the caterpillars and greenfly. "I have seen one third of a crop of brassicas eaten by slugs in a single warm, wet spring morning," he says. "You can always keep animals but on, say, 10 acres you will be lucky to make a profit of £200 on beef cattle, perhaps £300 on sheep. You can't pay many bills with that."

From all accounts, to approach smallholding as a way of escape is a recipe for disaster. The experience of those who have made the grade shows that it can offer much happiness and satisfaction, but only limited material reward. The moral from Pembrokeshire is that idealism is no substitute for common sense and hard work.



Setting down: Successful smallholders John and Marlene Paulett with some of their turkeys



Pressing business: The Paulett's at work on their vine. John and Marlene Paulett have discovered that the secret of success on the land lies in making something to sell from what they grow

When gallons of wine are the fruits of hard work

John Paulett is a genial extrovert who lives with his Dutch wife, Marlene, in a beautifully restored and converted barn on the edge of a housing estate, outside Cardigan in Wales. He is 65. His grey beard and demeanour make him look and sound like a retired sea captain, and it is no surprise to learn that after giving up medicine, he ran a sailing school in Yugoslavia (which failed) and was an avid ocean racer.

"In fact, it was ocean racing that took all my money", he says. "I never owned my house, which was why when I came here all I could afford was a barn."

When he bought his present eight acres, he was under no romantic illusions about the joys of self-sufficiency. "If you are going to hang on to amenities like the television set, the telephone, the car, piped water and electricity, you need money. I have a pension, but that's not enough."

The answer, he says, is not just to grow things but to make something from them, in his case, soft-fruit wine. Last year the Paulett's made 170 gallons, but they never got around to selling any of it. By July they and their friends had drunk the lot. But at least it showed that it was popular, and this year they aim to make 250 gallons. "There's no way we can get through that. So we should have at least 600 litres to sell."

Just over an acre of land is now down to raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, blackcurrants and redcurrants. "The trouble with soft fruit is that it takes four years to mature", John points out. "But it's a lot more rewarding and fun than growing things like cabbages and parsnips which we are not going to eat anyway."

His joking manner tends to disguise a basically serious approach. He is at present

engaged in talks with the Welsh Office about the possibility of setting up a wine producers' cooperative. "Our neighbours thought we were mad at first", he says. "In this part of Wales you produce either beef or milk, occasionally both. But now they seem to be coming round to our way of thinking, and one man is talking about planting vines on a south-facing slope."

He thinks that fruit wines will find a new market among, for example, "Babycham drinkers, people who think that no harm could possibly come from anything made from raspberries". In fact they are pretty strong.

The barnyard is full of turkeys, chickens and muscovy ducks; they also keep beef cattle, sheep and pigs, and have two acres of woodlands. The animals are mostly for their own use, but they have made some money from selling piglets. "The sheep are the real bugbear", John says. "We used to have some Kerry Hills, which were the size of small donkeys, and we just didn't have the facilities for dipping and shearing. So in the end we gave them away."

Marlene sells fruit, vegetables, cheese and honey through the local Women's Institute. Blonde and vivacious, she was a beautician in Holland and knew nothing about farming when she met her husband while staying with friends in Newcastle Emlyn. She also fell in love with the hills of Wales after the flat fields of home. But both feel the need for a change of scenery enough to take holidays abroad every year.

John is seriously concerned about the trend towards ever bigger, more industrialized farms and the number of jobs still being lost on the land. But in other ways he parts company with the environmental lobby, as in using Paraquat to kill the weeds under his fruit bushes. "That offends some of my friends."

The cheesemaking smallholder - page 3

Sally Seymour, one of the pioneers of the movement, has found a way of life that is a model of self-reliance

A romantic in touch with reality

Sally Seymour must be just about the youngest-looking grandmother in Britain. She is aged 50 yet looks almost girlish in blouse, jeans and bare feet. She is a wonderful advertisement for the healthy life of growing vegetables and keeping animals on a remote Welsh hillside, a few miles east of Fishguard.

Her childhood could hardly have been more different. At the beginning of the last war her family moved from London, where she was born, to Australia. They settled in Sydney. "It was a very urban existence", she recalls. "I thoroughly enjoyed it, but I always felt I wanted more space and somewhere to keep animals. We lived in a flat and all we could have were goldfish and a budgerigar."

"I used to tend to choose friends at school whose parents lived in the country, so that I would get asked there in the holidays. There were also some of my father's friends who sort of drifted out to Oz. They were the first self-sufficient people I ever came across. They kept goats and wore sandals and that sort of thing."

Back in England, Sally met and married John Seymour, nearly 20 years her senior. "He was a very romantic man. He had a boat, which was where we lived to start with, and where our first daughter was born. But it was too cramped with a baby, so we looked for something ashore."

Grandmother's footsteps: Sally Seymour leads one of her pigs out of the caravan 'sty'

of, so we rented a place in Suffolk. It was fairly remote, and we didn't fancy walking to the shop every day, so we bought a cow, and that meant that we had more milk than we needed, so we bought some pigs, and then we had manure to put on the garden, and so build it up."

After eight years they were able to buy their own farm in Pembrokeshire. It was larger than they intended, somewhat to the embarrassment of her husband who believed then - as he does now - that no one should own a lot of land. It was there that John wrote the best-selling *Self-Sufficiency*, which led to the setting up of the ill-starred school described above, and which contributed to the break-up of their marriage.

Since then their three

daughters have all married and now run the farm with their husbands. John has moved to Ireland, and Sally lives with her 16-year-old son, Dai, in a little stone cottage reached by the roughest of mountain roads. She is a very self-reliant person, who says she never feels lonely. "I like seeing people when they come, but I also like it when they go away."

Her income comes from making and selling some very striking and colourful hand-painted pottery, and from illustrating books. She is also kept busy milking two cows. "One is more than enough to give us all the milk, butter, cream and cheese we need, and with one I could probably cut enough hay to feed her. But I feel she might be lonely on her own."

With pigs, sheep, geese and chickens as well, she never needs to buy meat. "We live quite well, and we always have fresh vegetables. The one thing I miss is fish, so I'm thinking of digging a fish pond."

Although she complains that there are never enough hours in the day, she has learnt to relax so, well that two months ago she was able to give up the pills she was taking for high blood pressure. She also finds time to make wine and spin her own wool, from which she knits beautiful sweaters.

"Everyone seems to be looking to get out of the rat race and retire to the country. But it's not that easy. You have to get yourself really organized if you're going to do it properly," Sally Seymour should know.



Preparing the ground

Is smallholding an impossible dream? The answer seems to depend on what you want from it and what you are able and willing to put into it. One frequently heard piece of advice is never to entangle yourself with a mortgage on the holding, since even the most dedicated and professional smallholders, like the Downeys, say there is no hope of earning enough to meet the repayments.

That effectively rules out most young people, unless they are fortunate to have wealthy parents or a legacy. But for middle-aged people who have paid off their mortgages and are in a position to realize their assets, it is a practicable proposition, particularly if they have an investment income or a pension.

Even then, it is easy to come a cropper without careful planning and preparation. Farming, even at subsistence level, is a science which requires study. If your intention is to establish a small business, with an end product like cheese or wine which could provide a cash income, then study the market and take advice.

Do not on any account rush into it. The story is told of one couple from London who fell in love with a cottage in a beautiful valley, which they saw for the first time in summer. Too late they realized that the sun reached it for only five months a year, and that its Welsh name meant Frog in a Bog. Another man, convinced that global economic collapse was imminent, sold a successful holiday complex and bought a farm which he tried to work with shire horses. He is now a sadler and considerably poorer man.

John Seymour's trail-blazing book, *Self-Sufficiency*, is published by Sidgwick and Jackson, £7.95. His latest, *The Smallholder*, is from Faber and Faber, £4.95.

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TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

EATING OUT

Helen Pickles finds the spirit of Victorian paternalism in Saltaire

The very model of a millworker's Eden

Saltaire is dry. Very dry. Not just on Sundays but seven days a week. You could sneak a hip flask into your pocket but beware the wrath of Sir Titus Salt. He was the wealthy nineteenth century mill-owner who planned this village on the outskirts of Bradford. Having amassed a considerable fortune from pioneering the processing of alpaca wool, by 1850 Salt owned five mills in Bradford and employed more than 2,000 people. But the disadvantages of having separate workplaces and the lack of an adequate water supply encouraged him to find a site where his people "would all live close to their work amidst such conditions as fresh air, pure water and cleanliness as could hardly be secured in a town."

Saltaire is the most complete model industrial village in Britain. Built between 1851 and 1876, it contained everything from hospital to school to boating park but "there must be no public house and no pawnshop". Despite the encroachment of Bradford, it has survived virtually unchanged and Sir Titus's extraordinary vision for the welfare of his people can still be seen.

It is not a museum; people live in the houses and work in the mill. Nevertheless, turning into Victoria Road, it is as though an invisible time zone has been crossed. You half expect to see Sir Titus, frock-coated, leading his not inconsiderable family (11 children) out of church. He was a devout congregationalist and the strikingly elaborate church reflects his devotion. Italianate in style, it is beautifully proportioned with a bold circular facade of Corinthian columns beneath a domed bell-tower. Turn around,



SALTAIRE MILLS

and you see the mill chimney cunningly disguised as an Italian campanile. Known as the Palace of Industry, this six-storey mill boasted the largest room in Europe when it was opened in 1853; to celebrate the opening there was a tremendous banquet at which 7,000 diners ate their way through two tons of meat, 350 plum puddings, 100 tarts and 100 jellies.

The feast was typical of Sir Titus's generosity to his employees. Before constructing their houses, he carefully researched various social and domestic needs. Thus the three-storey houses with front gardens were for the overseers and managers and those with two storeys but no gardens were for the mill-hands. However, the workers were also provided with backyards, an unheard-of luxury for people of their class in nineteenth century England; elsewhere they suffocated in tightly-packed back-to-backs.

But despite his philanthropy, Sir Titus was well aware of his position and his monogram and family crest — not a sheep but a llama — are liberally sprinkled above doors and windows throughout the village. Even the name of the place is a neat combination of his own and that of the river Aire.

The fish-and-chip shop in Victoria Road, the main shopping street, still has the original shop windows with fancy wrought ironwork. Competing with the salt and vinegar are the delicious smells from Firth's Bakery which, with 18 different types of bread alone, is too good to miss for eleveners. Try the huge Yorkshire tea-cakes simply indulging with raisins and currants, eat them in the leafy square further up Victoria Road which is surrounded by what must be the most stylish almshouses in the country. The four stone lions in Victoria Road, carved by

Thomas Milnes of London, were originally intended for Nelson's Column. Two guests of the Victoria Hall, formerly the Saltaire Club and Institute, which Sir Titus conceived as a place for conversation, business, recreation and refreshment as well as for education. Despite the two provocatively-dressed ladies lounging over the entrance — representing Science and Art — Salt decreed: "The club will supply all the advantages of a public house without its evils."

His strict authoritarian principles reached into every aspect of village life, sometimes manifesting themselves in the strangest of ways. On the river, for example, he declared that "there be no more than four boats hired at any one time", lest his workers over exert themselves. Fortunately the present boat-owner, Derek Arnold, is more liberal in his views; he and his wife also offer

tasty home-cooking in the pretty Victorian café which they run in the boathouse. It does not seem at all incongruous when Derek nips in from the boats, winds up his grand-mother's gramophone and takes requests for Harry Lauder, Marie Lloyd and Little Tich.

It is worth taking a walk behind the boathouse along the Leeds/Liverpool canal where you can watch the narrowboats negotiate the spectacular five-rise locks at Bingley. Alternatively, you could stroll across the park beyond the river to the foot of Shipley Glen where a delightful cable-hauled tramway takes you up through the woods to the moors. Recently restored, these open "toast-rack" cars were great favourites with the Victorians. The woods themselves provide a pretty backdrop to the Saltaire cricket pitch, described by the great Leatrice Constantine as the most attractive ground in the country.

But whatever you do, be sure to leave Saltaire before mid-night; the lions were said to get up and go down to the river for a drink.

There is no hotel in Saltaire, Oakwood Hall, an eighteenth century woodworker's hall converted into a modern hotel is about two miles away at Lady Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire (0274 564123). The current weekend rate for a double room with bathroom and breakfast is £28 per night. At Whitcroft Farm guest house, High Eldwick, Bingley (0274 567789) bed and breakfast is £8 per person per night, sharing a double. For further information and accommodation suggestions contact the Information Office, City Hall, Norfolk Gardens, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 752111, ext 426).

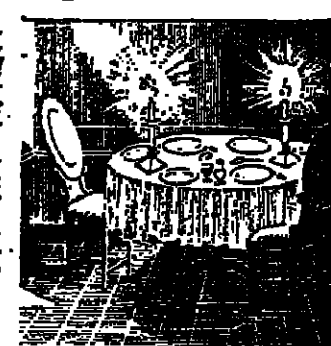
This week we investigate pre-theatre dinners. Many West End restaurants now offer set-price menus for early evening diners. These can be enjoyed before an expensive evening at the theatre, or simply as a cheap meal on the way home.

MAGNO'S BRASSERIE
85a Long Acre, London WC2 (836 8077)
Open: Mon-Fri Noon-2.30pm and Mon-Sat 6pm-11.30pm

In the heart of Covent Garden, and a short stroll from the Strand and Shaftesbury Avenue, Magno's is in an ideal position to serve theatregoers or opera-lovers. Between 6pm and 7.30pm every evening it offers a simple two-course dinner including a glass of wine and a cup of coffee for £5.95. The above-average standard of the cooking at Magno's makes this a bargain, though it's doubtful if many diners can resist more wine or a dessert at additional expense.

A pleasant, atmospheric room, packed with white-clothed tables and Gallic memorabilia, Magno's basic card includes familiar bistro dishes such as breast of duck in cassis, entrecôte and chicken supreme. Not surprisingly, the cheaper set menu often embraces off-cuts from the main menu.

Thus, on the evening we dropped in, a ragout of duck in cassis sauce and chicken legs in a tomato and basil sauce were two of the dishes on the pre-theatre menu, the other being a very good beef stew in red wine. Starters were vegetable soup, a large rice salad with mussels and a delicious terrine of sandre



(a white-fleshed river fish) with butter sauce. By the time you've dealt with these and nibbled the olives and gherkins, the solitary glass of wine will almost certainly be exhausted, encouraging you to have more at £1 a gargle.

Further temptations beyond the prix fixe include a good chocolate mousse (£1.55), an excellent cheeseboard, and a daily specials board usually offering sea-food. A bowl of stuffed snapper or a fricassee of sole (£6.95) chosen from this may actually work out as better value than the set-price meal.

While the service is brisk enough to get you to your show on time, the drawback to Magno's is the lack of intimacy, making it no place for that nervous first date. Few budding relationships could survive the inadvertent over-hearing of lines like "Do you want me to wear my mini-skirt or my hot-pants?"

LA BUSSOLA
62-68 St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (240 1148)
Open: Mon-Fri Noon-3pm and 6pm-1.30am; Sat 6pm-2am
Arriving downstairs at La Bussola you may expect to be greeted like a Ferrari in a pit-stop, with Italianesque swarming all

over you. The similarity doesn't end there, since the principal aim of this welcome is refuelling — even the lady who took our coats asked if we wanted a drink. Having successfully negotiated this tricky chicane, you'll find that attention wanes as you reach the table.

La Bussola offers an up-market set-price supper — three wide-ranging courses for £11.50 including generous coffee — available both before (6 pm-8 pm) and after (11 pm-midnight) the show.

Considering the price, it's unlikely you'll be tempted by starters of soup, prawn cocktail, pâté or main courses of pasta. This effectively leaves choices of smoked salmon and prawns in aspic or frogs legs in butter and capers as the hors d'oeuvres. Both are satisfactory, though the salmon had plainly come straight from a hundred companion plates in the fridge.

Three veal dishes, one poultry, one steak and six fish are available as main courses, which gives greater justification for the £11.50. The piccata of veal with rosemary and white wine is good, but the scampi fritti are encased in a rather salty batter, perhaps to encourage you towards that tank you didn't have when you first came in.

Solid sweets, fine vegetables and cafetières of strong coffee remove any remaining grievances, though the white plaster grotto interior and chilling air-conditioning will get you to your theatre seats in good time.

Stan Hey

Next week: Restaurants close to the Barbican.

SMALLHOLDINGS

continued from page 1



Leon Downey abandoned his career with one of Britain's leading orchestras to start a new life as a farmer. The gamble paid off

Musician in tune with life on the farm

Leon Downey became tired of Brahms and Beethoven. There is to say he became tired of playing in concerts five days a week, with all the travelling and the hours of rehearsal, and the almost total lack of family life. So seven years ago this distinguished viola player, a protégé of the late Sir John Barbirolli and co-principal of the Halle Orchestra, gave up a 15-year professional career and moved down to Castle Morris, in Pembrokeshire, to milk cows. It was not a step into the completely unknown, since he came from a farming family and used to spend school holidays in Wales. But it was still an abrupt and drastic change. "It has been bloody hard work," he says, "and I don't think I could face the prospect of moving somewhere else and starting all over again."

Happily there seems little chance that he will ever have to. Leon Downey is an outstandingly successful smallholder, one of the few who is making a good living off the land, a man who made his plans carefully and methodically and who applied himself with the same zeal, intelligence and understanding that he brought to music.

To start with, he did his sums properly. He worked out that keeping a herd of cows on 15 acres and selling the milk to the Milk Marketing Board would earn him an income of, at the

most, £4,000. He needed an end product from which he would reap the benefit. By making cheese, he calculated that he could raise his income to £15,000 a year.

So he and his wife, Joan, began making big round farmhouse cheeses, under the name Llanglofan, in the process converting the dairy into a working museum, filled with lovely old equipment which they acquired at local sales. Right from the start, they found a ready market, selling to visitors to the museum, to mail order customers all over Britain and to specialist food shops.

Everything on the farm is produced organically, and that includes bacon, ham, fruit, vegetables and the delicious bread that Joan bakes, as well as the dairy produce. There is nothing "cranky" about organic farming, Leon insists. The Jersey cattle graze on natural pasture for all but the coldest and wettest weeks of the year, instead of being cooped up in concrete-floored stalls and fed on silage and concentrates, and their outstanding healthy appearance speaks for itself. This year one of them won the championship at the Fishguard Show.

The obvious happiness which Leon and Joan and their two small daughters find in their new way of life has not been won without a struggle. For

Joan, a former solicitor's secretary making big round farmhouse cheeses, with no farming background, it meant learning everything from scratch.

It is hard not to envy the big comfortable kitchen, with its 10ft table. ("We found it in a secondhand shop in Haverfordwest, and the man was almost ready to pay us to take it away because it took up so much room.") Yet the house was derelict and roofless when they arrived, and only now are they able to start work on renovating a row of outbuildings which they want to turn into living quarters, perhaps for their daughters when they grow up.

Their income from cheese-making is supplemented by paying guests, but Leon still stresses the importance of keeping financial commitments to a minimum. Before leaving Manchester, he and Joan earned money from renovating cottages to pay off their mortgage. In the first few years after moving he gave music lessons, but now confines himself to conducting the county youth orchestra.

"We get on exceptionally well with the local people," he says. "The Welsh don't like those who they see as 'grangers', but I think in any community, if people see you are trying to make a go of it, they will accept you. I haven't dropped out or run away. I'm simply a musician who became a farmer."

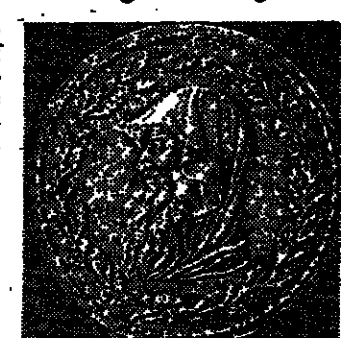
Those heady days of copper on Parys Mountain

Token coinage in the late eighteenth century grew out of necessity. The industrial revolution had created a workforce of cheap labour and there was little small change in circulation with which they could be paid. The golden guinea was of no use to the copper miner earning perhaps a shilling a day. The answer, wonderfully simple and profitable, was not found in the industrial heart of the country, but in Amlwch, a remote town — then and now — in the north-eastern corner of Anglesey.

The rising ground behind the town is Parys Mountain, mine on March 2, 1768, where prospectors discovered copper ore of such purity that the date was celebrated as a local holiday. Within 20 years the country was at war and copper was in great demand, especially by the British Navy Board for sheathing the bottoms of British ships. The Parys Mine Company — one of two that worked the mountain — owned its own shops in Amlwch for general provisions, as well as for the tools the miners had to buy themselves. Now it designed a coinage for its own use and struck it mostly at its own mint in Birmingham, from its own copper mined on the island.

From 1787 till 1817, when they were declared illegal, the Parys Mine pennies and half-pennies were virtually the sole currency in Anglesey. It has been estimated that 250 tons of pennies and 50 tons of the half-pennies were struck, representing some 8,960,000 of the former and a mere 3,584,000 of the latter.

With figures like this one would expect there to be plenty of coins to satisfy the needs of the most avid collector, but this is not the case. It would seem that most of the coins were redeemed when they were declared illegal and returned to the company's melting-pot. The coins were actually struck between the years 1787 and 1796, and are all of the same basic design. On the obverse, a dour Druid, bearded and with a heavy shroud, faces to the left. A rustic oak wreath frames the design, and is said to represent the clearings in sacred



Various of Anglesey tokens
The artist paused awhile in great suspense, To make a penny of some consequence, And having Suckley, or old Dugdale read, Stamped the pittance with a Druid's head: To make his own resemblance next he try'd, And struck a cypher on the counterside.
The Gentleman's Magazine (1792)

groves of oak trees where the Druids of ancient Anglesey built their stone circles. A novel feature of the coin was the use of the rim for the promissory legend "Payable in Anglesey, London or Liverpool". There were variations: on some, "Payable" becomes "On demand", while on others are found the names of Edward Hughes, Thomas Williams and John Dawes, the mine's senior partners. We have been reminded of the use of the lettered edge on coins with the recent introduction of the new pound piece, but on the first copper token it was a clever gimmick. The most amazing feature of these tokens was their instant



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The artist paused awhile in great suspense, To make a penny of some consequence, And having Suckley, or old Dugdale read, Stamped the pittance with a Druid's head: To make his own resemblance next he try'd, And struck a cypher on the counterside.
The Gentleman's Magazine (1792)

success. Within a year or two, many industrial centres were issuing similar coins — mostly made of Anglesey copper. A new twist was to strike some tokens simply for collectors: buildings, political causes and personal advertising are just some of the themes that are found on these coins.

Collectors invent a market, commercial dealers then manufacture further items for the collectors. It is just as true today. Perhaps of greater interest is the speed at which the regular tokens became accepted as collectors' items. By 1798 James Conder had published his substantial *Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies within the last Twenty Years*. Three years later Charles Fyfe issued his more workable book, *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the Years 1787 and 1796*, in which most of the pieces described were illustrated by an engraved picture of the obverse, reverse and edge.

The source of Fyfe's illustrations was one Thomas Welch of Birmingham, himself an issuer of tokens as well as a formidable collector. By September 1801 a Mr King, of Covent Garden, was auctioning the Welch collection "at his Rooms in Tavistock Street" — the first specialist token sale. Viewing must have been essential, for samples of the catalogue entries read:

1 Anglesey Penny, very fine. 1 ditto in collar, fine. 1 ditto, fine. 2 ditto, different.

Prices realized ranged from one shilling to £3 18s for single tokens, the latter being for a rare variety of which only three specimens were then known, and which would today easily climb above the £500 mark at auction. However, tokens still represent a large, cheap and cheerful portion of the coin-collecting market, and many coins can still be purchased for about £10 each.

Amlwch returned to obscurity, mined out by the mid-nineteenth century, its harbour empty of vessels. Parys Mountain, barren of vegetation, still looms above the town, and the streams that flow from it are a thick copper-brown. The church, faces the Dinorben Arms across the square — both were built with copper money. The town's 60 "pot houses" belong to the ghosts of the miners, the "copper ledis", and their working children. The year 1817, when the Anglesey tokens were declared illegal, was a memorable one in Amlwch. Militant miners supported the local farmers in trying to prevent Anglesey corn from being shipped from the island, and they rampaged and rioted through the town for 10 days, until the military arrived from Holyhead to quell them.

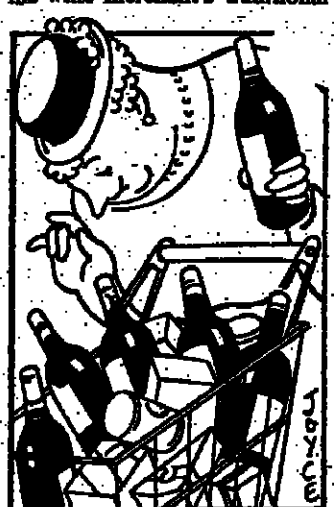
Daniel Fearon

DRINK

Pleasing product of supermarket buying power

A supermarket seems as sensible a place as any to buy wine today. The prices are keen, the selection is usually good and bringing home an extra bottle or two in the weekly shop requires little effort.

Ten years ago only the most enlightened supermarkets carried wine, and even then the range was small. The past decade has seen all sorts of changes in the wine world, with the wine merchant's traditional



role rapidly eroded by cut price chains, discount wine warehouses and, of course, supermarkets. Women have become major wine buyers over the last few years and partly due to this, it is the supermarkets of all the new wave wine outlets that have benefited most.

Sainsbury's and Marks & Spencer were two of the earliest stores to realize the potential of supermarket wine sales. They were followed by Waitrose and, recently, Tesco's. It is Sainsbury's though who lead the field. At the last count they had

a staggering 15 per cent of the table wine market, giving them not only the largest cut of the supermarket wine cake but also making them the country's largest wine retailer.

Sainsbury's sell more bottles of wine than anyone else, my chief concern until fairly recently has been that they have seemed much more interested in the quantity than in the quality of their wine. Sainsbury's shelves, for instance, positively groan with all sorts of their own-label *appellation contrôlée* wines. Admittedly they all bear the right names, but my grumble was that far too often the wines within were disappointing.

This summer I was glad to hear that Sainsbury's were introducing an upmarket "Vintage Selection" range whose 30 of so wines are not only the produce of a specific year but also come from an individual chateau or domaine. Each bottle is marked by Sainsbury's "Vintage Selection" seal which, when you consider that prestigious chateaux such as Grand Puy Ducasse have had to incorporate it is no small achievement.

It is in fact an example of the tremendous buying power this supermarket wields. In the trade, Sainsbury's are well known for having stringent bottling and hygiene regulations, so much so that many a French of Spanish co-operative has had to install expensive new equipment in order to secure the important Sainsbury's order. Good packaging is a strength of the company. They believe in informative labels and tags.

The star buy of Sainsbury's Vintage Selection is a wine that

I have written about before. It is such ridiculously good value for money that it really should be in everyone's shopping basket every weekend — the Clos St Georges Graves Supérieures '81 (£2.99). This rich, golden soft and deliciously drinkable sweet and white wine comes from an area that borders Barsac and it gives you almost all of this appellation's finesse at a fraction of the price. Another excellent Vintage Selection white, but dry this time, is the full-bodied, buttery and oaky '80 Meursault from Meurault, whose fragrance and elegance easily justifies its £6.95 price.

One of the most expensive wines in the selection — but worth every penny — is the '78 Gevrey Chambertin (£8.95), a mature, gamey garnet-hued wine whose rich, spicy flavour would go down particularly well with grouse or pheasant. A moderately priced wine that would make a good winter red is the '82 Côte du Rhône — the Château La Borie (£2.99). Its thick purple colour and strong Syrah taste is admittedly rather young as yet, but delicious all the same.

If you are looking for an ordinary, inexpensive claret to see you through the autumn you

might like to try the '80 Château Tourteau-Chollet, a Graves (£3.60) whose purple colour and firm, fruity character had a pleasing murky aspect to it, while I find little to recommend in Sainsbury's usual range (other than their California wines and some good ports — do try their Fine Old Tawny priced at £3.95). These new Vintage Selection wines are well worth exploring. Sainsbury's complete Vintage Selection range is stocked in only 20 of their largest stores, but a further 130 carry a good selection.

Jane MacQuitty

A TIMES EXCLUSIVE

Featuring a case of superb Rioja Reserva Otonal 1976. Only £34.

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Beryl Downing reports on British designers who excel in stylish and functional furniture for city dwellers in cramped quarters

Room enough for big ideas

This is the lack-of-space age. High-cost housing often means low-level comfort unless every square foot pays its way and every piece of furniture is as adaptable as a dual voltage travel iron.

For the 4.2 million people living alone in Britain - and particularly for the 13 per cent of the population in inner London, many of whom live in one-room capsules - a little ingenuity goes a long way. Many do not realize how lucky they are to have some of the most creative furniture designers in the world on their own doorsteps.

There is no need to go to Italy to find inspiration - and even if you do, you are bound to find British designers working for those Italian companies who have been so successful in promoting an image of unbeatable style. But creative design is no farther flung than the wilder reaches of Wapping, in London's East End. The three young designers I met there last week combine innovation with craftsmanship and a strong sense of function - the perfect mix for one-room living.

Their workshops and showrooms are well worth braving the branches of the Underground from Whitechapel and you will be rewarded by a waterfront atmosphere as far removed from a high-street furniture showroom as a lunar landscape is from a football stadium.

Christian Nimmo and John Warren share a workshop on the first floor, D1 Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping Wall, Christian, possibly because of his training with a cabinet-maker who made yacht furniture, has a highly developed sense of functional space-saving storage and is concentrating on designing small batches of chests and tables containing a maximum of drawer space.

He has a fine appreciation of beautifully-grained timber and occasionally makes one-off pieces to commission as well as carving handsome bowls "as recreation" from hawthorn, yew and Californian madrone (for this he took a chain-saw down the Grand Canyon and acted as his own lumberjack).

But his main aim is to make an alternative to factory furniture at an affordable price and the fibreboard he uses - pulped and compressed, instead of being reduced to bits in chipboard - lends itself to simple, practical shapes and attractively lacquered finishes.

His current range includes a large 10-drawer chest at £375, each drawer outlined in colour like the grouting on a brick wall, and a smaller one at £275. His low coffee table has the contemplative simplicity of Japanese furniture and the top consists entirely of concealed storage drawers - a large one in the middle which opens from either side and another at each end. The table (£225) and chests are finished in a very dark brown lacquer - almost black, but less stark - combined with terracotta and sometimes grey. For details of other items telephone 01-481 9537.

John Warren, who shares the workshop, but designs and makes independently (01-488 9241), was a sculptor and prop-designer before turning to cabinet-making. He is now working on an ingenious storage solution for a kitchen/living area.

The unit is basically a box on a pole. The outside of the box has projecting shelves for plants, books and miscellaneous objects and the unit, hinged in the middle, opens to reveal internal shelves. The whole system pivots on the central pole, making a dual purpose divider, separating the area into kitchen and living functions and yet

retaining a feeling of spaciousness because there is no shelving at ground level. The cost of a unit of this sort will be about £350.

Sam Sprague is the third designer/maker, working on the next floor of the converted warehouse at D2 Metropolitan Wharf (01-488 1669). A degree course in industrial design and some practical commercial experience has given him a particularly keen appreciation of the functional aspects of furniture design allied to an imaginative use of colour and lighting.

His free-standing storage cabinets, for example, are the most original answer I have seen to the problem of housing shelves or hanging space. They are not intended to be pushed against a wall, but make attractive objects in their own right, finished in stippled colours which give the effect of coloured granite and incorporating concealed lighting not as a means of illuminating the interior but as a decorative external feature. These come in various styles from £300 each.

Sprague has also designed an interesting free-standing island unit which functions in a kitchen/dining room as a table or as a complete preparation bench. The top slides apart in four panels providing work surfaces at each end of the unit and revealing a sink unit on one side and cooker hob on the other.

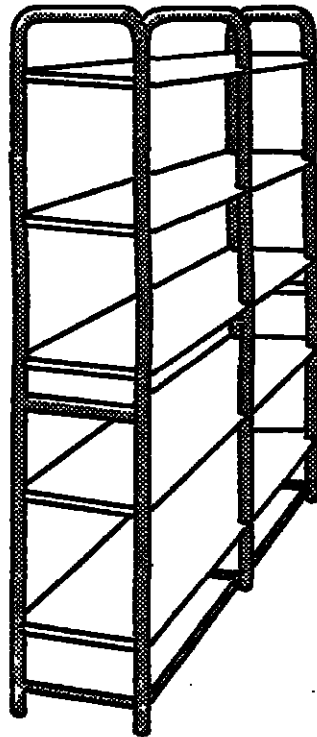
The original was designed for an architect and Sprague is now installing another for his own use; it can function on electricity or gas. He will design others to commission. The cost is likely to be around £1,000 but it is nice to know that if you can afford to make your living space stylish as well as functional, there are British designers who can provide original answers to suit all budgets.

A little touch of luxury on a tight budget

Just what does it cost to furnish a single room these days? We decided to try out one of the new departments specializing in design for young living - Lifestyle at D. H. Evans, Oxford Street, London W1 - which is making a valiant effort to provide cheerful, attractive and inexpensive design for first-time furnishers.

The choice in major items of furniture is as yet limited, but

Drawings by Michael Davidson



what there is well-priced. There are several sofa beds, but any one-room dweller should think seriously before choosing one as the main buy. They are fine as occasional guest put-you-ups, but unless you spend a lot, they are not comfortable for use every night.

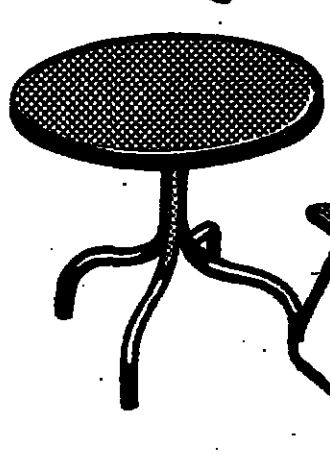
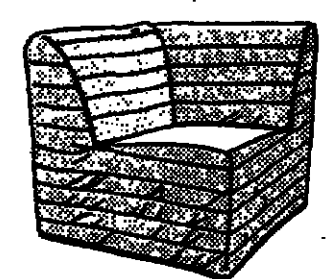
I would prefer to choose a well-sprung, low divan, cover the base with a box-pleated valance and use a rug as a bed cover to take away the "bed-room" feel. If you can find a secondhand Persian rug - condition isn't important as you aren't going to walk on it and you can cover up imperfections with cushions - you will achieve a feeling of luxury.

I dislike intensely the cheap and nasty look of most chipboard cupboards and chests of drawers, so instead of a wardrobe I suggest you get a friendly handyman to fix up a couple of end boards, ceiling to floor, with a pole for hanging clothes between the two - or use a convenient alcove if you have one. A very basic chest of drawers can also be fitted into this space, and the whole area can be screened by rollerblinds.

The bed will double as sofa, but if you want to screen it from the living area there is a set of shelves on tubular frames which provide good-looking storage. They can be used as a room divider or against a wall. In the living area a round mesh-topped table and two folding chairs will serve for working and eating; an aimless corner-seating unit will take up least space

for lounging and you can add to it when the bank balance allows. You will need at least one moveable spotlight for reading.

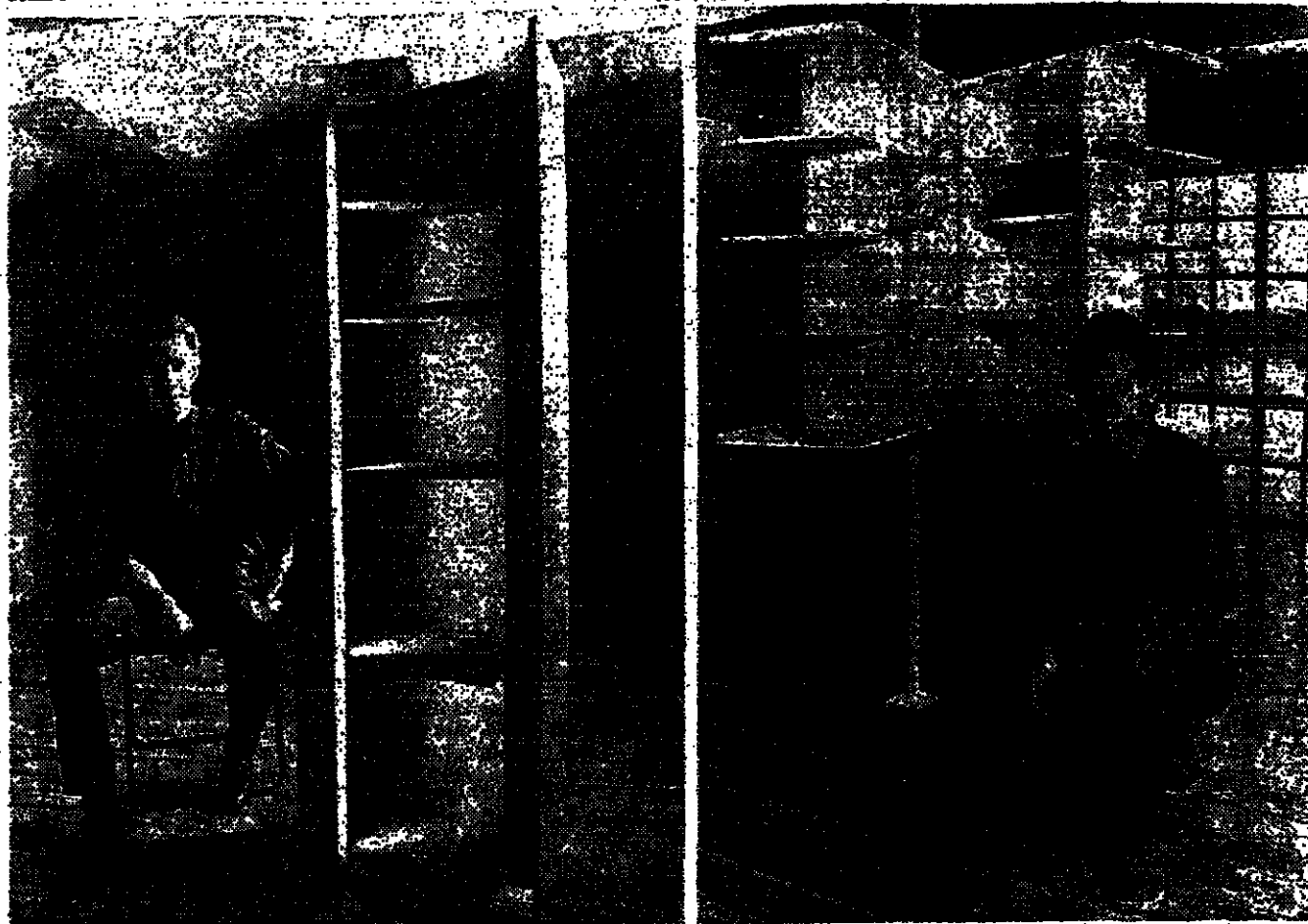
It is essential to have somewhere to put papers, so a filing unit with three drawers and a deep filing drawer should keep your bills in order while a couple of rag rugs and a selection of colourful cushions will provide a degree of texture comfort.



What it costs

Alender sprung divan	£189.95
Tubular shelf divider	£189.95
Three-drawer chest	£285.00
Three striped roller blinds, £19.95 each	£59.85
Enamelled metal-and-mesh round table	£32.95
Two folding chairs, mesh seats	£23.90
Corner-seating unit	£99.95
Tuba 3	£97.50
Filing unit	£22.95
Two rag rugs at £19.95	£39.90
Jump cushion	£7.00
Two scatter cushions	£8.50
Torchlight spot	£7.50
	£775.30

All the items chosen are available from Lifestyle departments at D. H. Evans, Rackhams, Birmingham and Sheffield, Army & Navy, Camberley, Maidstone, and Bromley, Dingles, Plymouth, and Howells, Cardiff. The Alender bed is from House of Fraser bedding department.



Think small (Clockwise from top) Sam Sprague with cupboards and integral lighting; John Warren with hinged shelving on pole; Christian Nimmo enjoys a few minutes of relaxation at his low coffee table with drawer

Nanny would not have approved of the exhibition which has just opened at the Design Centre in London. It blows our own trumpet something shocking - more than 50 case histories of British companies actually making money because they have bothered about design. Some are already international names - Sinclair Research which is making profits of more than £14m after only four years in business; Delma Grant, who began designing in her spare time and is now the world's third largest manufacturer of greeting cards and paper; Russell Hobbs; Designers Guild; Collins and Hayes. They all have a common factor - the sort of excellence and quality that always used to be a British hallmark.

It is a most heartening show - not yet big enough to make anyone complacent, nor to allow those in

high places to feel they have done their bit and can relax, but encouraging enough to make other manufacturers sit up and see that good design is not merely an embellishment but can mean profit. It was good, too, to hear complimentary comments from overseas visitors. I overheard Edward and Madeleine Callaway of Toronto, Canada, admiring the tiles by Cubic Metre: "We are quite surprised to see such nice things," said Madeleine. "Sinclair is well known at home, but we don't think of Britain being ahead in visual design - I wish we could see more of these goods in Canada."

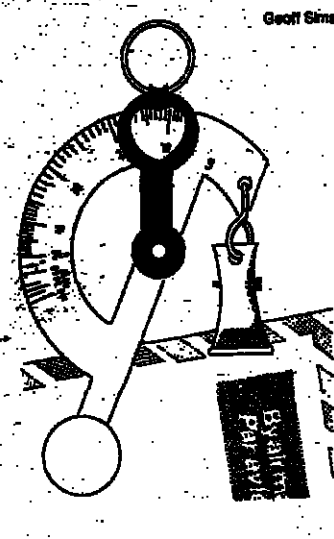
So we are designing, making, selling, exporting, but not yet promoting ourselves enough. It sounds as if it is time for someone to unloose another purse-string.

SHOPFRONT

and send a Design Council and Industry exhibition - and its trumpet - round the world. The present exhibition, called Design and the Economy, is sponsored by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC), a division of the Investors in Industry Group, the London Enterprise Agency, and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies. It will be at 28 Haymarket, London SW1 until Nov 5 and the Scottish Design Centre in Glasgow from Nov 24 until Jan 7.

Top heavy

Tired of executive toys? Then here is an executive secretary's toy - a nest-like hand-held scale to weigh letters and check the correct postage on inland and foreign mail. £2.50 (45p p&p) from Liberty, Regent Street, London W1.



IN THE GARDEN

Exotic and glorious gloxinias

Gloxinias are exotic house plants which look expensive and difficult to grow, but given good light and the right temperatures they can be raised at home. The name was changed some years ago to *Sinningia speciosa*. They can be raised at home from seed, from tubers or from cuttings and will all produce flowers within 12 months of propagation.

Gloxinias are in flower now, and can be made to flower at almost any time of the year by sowing seed or by propagating at different times.

The plant has large, fleshy leaves which are very brittle, making them quite difficult to transport. The leaves are dark green and although they vary in size they can be 6in long; the veins stand out and the blade has a velvety look. Leaves rise from the tuber and roughly appear as a rosette, although this becomes less apparent as the plant grows.

Flowers are large and when well grown the almost leafless flower stems rise above the foliage and crown the plant with intense colour. The trumpet-shaped blooms are between 2

and 4in long, and can be up to 3in across. They come in a variety of colours and in almost every case the colour stands well on its own. Reds and pinks are particularly good but so are the purples, lilacs and whites. The only basic colour missing is yellow.

Beware the sun, even in autumn

During the growing season remove flowers as soon as they die; successive flowers will be stopped if the old flowers are left on. Using a sharp knife or a pair of pointed scissors, cut the dead flower stalk as close to the crown as possible. Leaves are easily damaged and these should be removed from the plant, again using a sharp knife. Cut as close as possible to the base.

Keep plants in a good light and try to ensure the plants are not on south facing windows as the sun will still scorch through at this time of year. Make sure the root ball is moist but not wet as too much water will cause rot; the first sign is when

the leaves and flowers begin damping off. From the time the flower buds appear up to the time they are about to show colour, feeding with a high-nitrogen fertilizer is necessary. Once the plants are showing colour change to a fertilizer which has a high potash content; this helps to ripen the plant and induces a better colour in the flowers. Stop feeding when the plant stops producing flowers.

The leaves will slowly turn yellow and this process should be allowed to continue with reduced watering. By the time the foliage is all dead the root ball should be quite dry. Gently strip the dead foliage and flowers from the tuber and store them in a dry, warm area until it is time to start them up again.

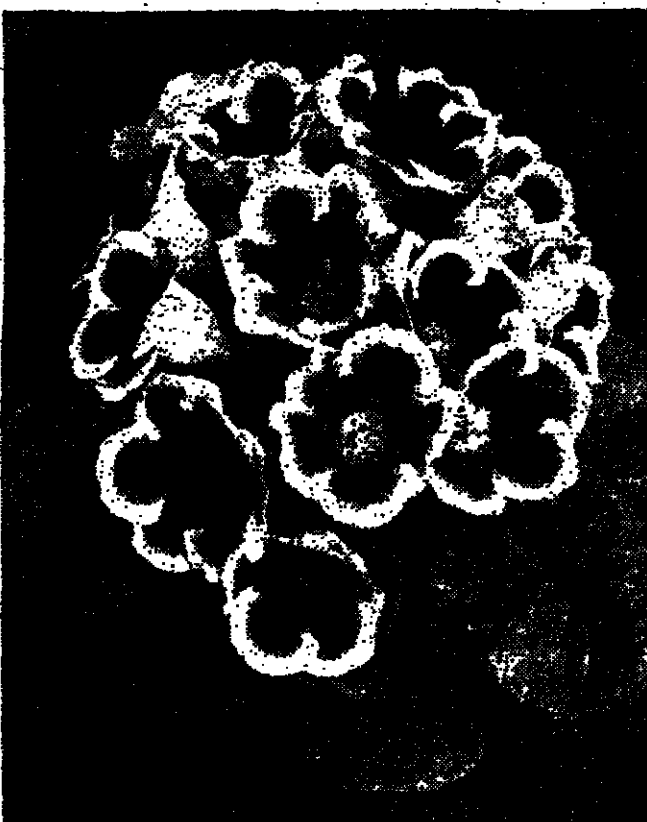
Seed or tubers can be started in February and by staggering the sowing dates a succession of flowering plants can be obtained. Seed is, in my opinion, the best way of raising these plants because new young plants are available for growing on and there is less likelihood of disease or pests being carried

over. Sow direct into a soilless compost such as F&L Potting Compost and then place where the temperature is constant at about 70°F. Once the seedling has made its second true leaf, prick off the plants into individual 3in pots, using the same compost. The temperature can be lowered as soon as the plants are established. Grow them on between 60° and 65°F. Pot on into 5in pots when big enough.

Tubers can be raised using the same method. They will make bigger plants and will probably shed at least a 6in pot. Cuttings can also be used - the best method is to use leaf cuttings. Remove a leaf, cut the main veins through and then place the leaf on a box of the same soilless compost. Make sure the cut area of the veins is in contact with the compost so rooting can take place. A temperature of 70°F will be high enough for propagation.

Seed is available from Dobies, Suttons, Unwins, Thompsons and Morgan and Hurst.

Ashley Stephenson



Crown of colour: The trumpet-shaped blooms of the gloxinia

Peel off the scales and wait for it

There are two types of bulbs, tunicated and non-tunicated. Lilies come in the second category. A tunicated bulb has tightly overlapping scales which wrap it up so that it looks like a single unit. Non-tunicated bulbs do not have this outer membrane; the scales are free and attached to a compressed central stem, usually at the base of the scale. These scales are used to increase stock.

Only use bulbs which are fresh and plump. If the scales are limp and the bulb is not swollen, the scales will not make good material for propagating. Gently press down on the scale, putting pressure on the base where it is attached to the stem. It will come away without damaging itself or the bulb. In theory, all scales could be used but it is better to use only the largest and flattest from the outside of the bulb. Scales should be inserted into

a well-drained medium: the soilless composts are ideal, but a sandy soil with well-rotted organic matter added is almost as good. Fill a pot or tray with the compost and water it the night before you intend to insert the scales. These may be covered with a fine mesh to try to prevent attacks of botrytis and dipped into a hormone-rooting powder to assist root formation. To plant, take the scale by the pointed tip between finger and thumb and push it into the compost until it is covered to about half its length.

Now is the best time to propagate by scales when the bulbs are at their fattest. They are fully charged for the winter. The pots or boxes of scales should be kept in the dark until the leaves appear, then place them in good light. It takes up to three years to get the new bulbs up to flowering size. Keep the boxes in an even temperature which is cool but not cold.

Winter under glass

Although their popularity is increasing, greenhouses are underused in winter because of heating costs. But there is no reason why the cold greenhouse should not be used to produce early colour or to give plants such as hardy annuals a better start than they would have outside. So long as you keep them dry enough in the

winter, hardy annuals are little trouble. All the same, select your hardy annuals for winter cultivation carefully. It is worth trying half-hardy annuals, but do not be disappointed if they do not come through the winter. The most important thing to remember is that during cold weather, water - whether in the atmosphere, in the pot or on the floor - kills. So keep

the house and the plants as dry as you can; it is much better to err on the dry side than the wet. Sow hardy annuals in soilless composts. There are now three good makes, from F&L, ICI and Fison. Water a few days before sowing, so that the compost is moist but surplus water has drained away. Sow broadcast now and prepare to thin out, or pot on, as soon as the plants are big enough.

The best of the annuals for cold-house overwintering include: cornflowers, which will endure even the hardest weather; daisies, which have a wide colour range; and my favourites, the more compact godetias - these will produce early colour for the house at a time when there is little else about. Sweet peas are always a good bet, and pot marigolds and calendulas are very colourful. Slightly suspect, but worth a try, are Schizanthus or poor man's orchid, a delightful plant - the ones to grow are the new Hit Parade and Star Parade - and Lavatera trimestris Silver Cup.

For the connoisseur

One of the best of all evergreens is *Eleagnus pungens*, a dense shrub with dark green leaves and some thorns. A hardy shrub which will tolerate all the most exposed sites, it is best known for its foliage. Although it is in flower now it will produce significant flowers only in good seasons. The beauty of this shrub is not so much the species but some of the cultivars. The best yellow, variegated, evergreen shrub is *E. pungens Maculata*. This is often found in catalogues under a number of names but usually *steno variegata*. The leaves have strong yellow blotches; the margins are nearly always green and vary in width. This plant is not always easy to establish and its position should be well prepared before attempting to plant, but will thrive in all but deep shade and the most acid or alkaline soils. In common with so many variegated shrubs, some branches tend to revert to having only green leaves which should be removed as

soon as they are seen. If left they will become stronger and gradually kill out the variegated foliage. *Dioscorea* is a climber with much paler, yellow variegations which makes a perfect foil for the deeper *Maculata*, although it is harder to obtain. In the case of *Dioscorea* the margins of the leaves are variegated and the centre of the leaf is green. Plants are available from Hilliers of Winchester, Notcutts of Woodbridge or Scotts of Merritt. They will cost about 25 each.

And so to beds

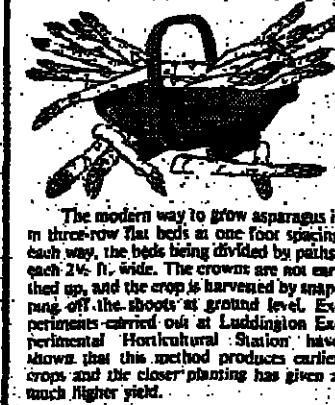
As summer bedding fades it should be removed, but if the plants are in good condition, leave them until they are no longer of any value in the garden. Once they have been removed the tops can be placed on the compost heap or burnt. Soil must be replenished in autumn, so now is the time to dig the beds, two spits deep, and to add well rotted manure. Do not apply in a solid layer, but make sure it is mixed with the second

spit. If the soil is in good condition it may be possible to dig one spit deep but this would be the exception rather than the rule. Beds close to trees or shrubs should have the tree or shrub roots dug out as these compete with the bedding plants for the nutrients in the soil. Humus is very important in the beds as it retains moisture, but if manure is not available use peat, bark or compost.

Following the hot, dry summer it is vital you ensure the soil is well charged with water as the soil down to two spits deep could be very dry. After digging apply as much water as necessary and then allow to drain and dry a little before attempting to plant. Plant as soon as the preparation is complete. The best way to make sure the plants are evenly distributed is to lay out the bulbs first, then the spring-flowering plants, and then plant them where they lie. If the soil comes off onto the beds in great clods and the soil sticks to the trowel like toffee, wait a few days until it has dried out a little, or you may damage the soil structure.

Special Offer of French Asparagus

For the first time we are now able to offer asparagus plants actually growing in pots. The advantage of July/September planted pot-grown asparagus is that they suffer no disturbance when planted out, the plants become well established before winter and so get away to a flying start, next spring.



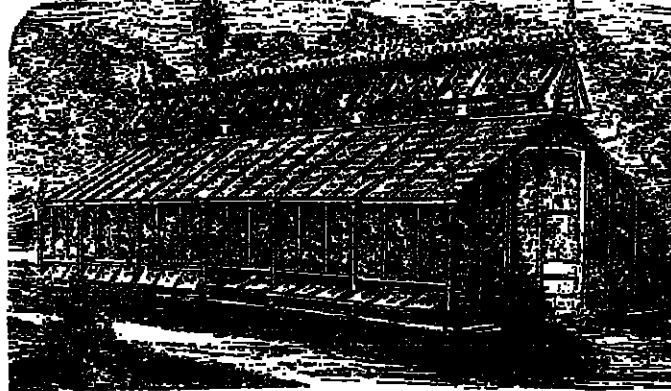
The modern way to grow asparagus is in three-row flat beds at one foot spacing each way, the beds being divided by paths, each 2 1/2 ft wide. The crowns are not earthed up, and the crop is harvested by snapping off the shoots at ground level. Experiments carried out at Ludington Experimental Horticulture Station have shown that this method produces earlier crops and the closer planting has given a much higher yield.

Genuine French asparagus is a superb delicacy, and only the best will satisfy gourmets. The subtlety of its excellent sweet flavour makes it the choice of top chefs throughout Europe.

French Asparagus grows well and yields heavily on moist soils. It is not a demanding plant and requires little attention. The graceful ferny foliage is also prized by flower arrangers. A chance to grow your own asparagus at a fraction of the normal cost. Our offer consists of 30 pot-grown plants of the superior variety *Le Vert de France* enough to produce sufficient fresh asparagus for the average family for up to 15 years and at only £10.00 carriage paid.

FULL CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED. DISPATCH WITHIN 10 DAYS OF RECEIPT OF ORDER. Any plants failing to grow will be replaced free of charge. 30 POT-GROWN ASPARAGUS PLANTS at £10.00. VISA/ACCESS/PO. (0288) 830181. Please state cheque/PO's payable to KEN MUIR and send to:

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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Ignore the professors and forget the apology

Apart from wanting this poem instead of that, I have little to say about the contents of the fourth (revised) edition of Moore's book, except that at £4.95 for 600 pages it is the best general anthology of American poetry available here and should be bought and well-sampled by those who like verse but are unfamiliar with its subject. About his introduction I am less sure. I hope he wrote it to please his publisher rather than himself. Either way, its defensive tone must go.

Judging from the hostile comments quoted by him about his book's earlier editions, Moore's Apology - for that is what the introduction is - derives from his respect for that slew of Pommy literates anxious to badmouth American verse and at the same time to associate themselves with their betters (Milton, Wordsworth, and co). But who gives a hump for what Dr. Wellaway, Queen Elizabeth Professor of Poetry at Hufy Tuffy Hall and the toast of literary Torquay, knows from the very shallows of his being about Carlos Williams

The Penguin Book of American Verse edited by Geoffrey Moore (Penguin, £4.95)

or Wallace Stevens? Only his pupils suffer from his sensibility and his bent patriotism.

Since 1913 much American verse has been difficult for us to scan. I learnt how to do this by comparing Pound's earlier work with his later work, and by listening to Americans who know how to read verse aloud. Once you know how to scan a poem by Carlos Williams, you know enough to read those who come after him. One way to acquire this modest skill is to study Henry Carmichael's performance of Carlos Williams's poem "Landscape" issued on World Pacific Records (WP 1244) in the 1950s.

The omission of Eliot's "The Waste Land" diminishes the value of, but does not spoil, Moore's fine anthology. He wished to include it, but Faber asked too much for his budget.

When the time comes for his book's fifth edition, I am confident that Geoffrey Moore will remember Mary Herbert and Emilia Lanier and so cancel his recognition of Anne Bradstreet as the first woman known to have written poetry in English. I would like him to scorn all that Brit Lit rubbish, to increase the amount of space given to poems that are the result of translation, and to reprint more comic poetry. Short items by Clarence Day, Margaret Fishback, Keith Preston, Gerald Kaufman and Willard Espy would please the customer. For example, this pair by the third and last of those just named:

The Royal Critic
We cannot bear to roast a book
Nor brutally attack it
We lay it gently on our lap
And dust its little jacket.

Actuarial Reflection
Very, very, very few
People die at ninety-two.
I suppose that I shall be
Safely still at ninety-three.

Christopher Logue



Stick 'em up: The cowboy star, William S. Hart, in his 1918 film 'The Tiger Man'. From a Pictorial History of Westerns, by Michael Parkinson and Clyde Jeavons (Hamlyn, £3.99)

Noble savagery right to the end

A Denton Welch revival is in the making, and must indeed be welcomed. Two missives from Penguin, an unabridged edition of the *Journals* from Allison & Busby and, due early next year, a first biography by Michael De-La-Noy (Allen Lane). Rereading the Penguin novels, one is left in no doubt as to the considerable talent, near genius, of this young man who died so tragically at the age of 33 in 1948. His is the art of thinly disguised autobiography channelled into a framework of fiction.

Maiden Voyage, originally published in 1943, is a remarkable first book, distinguished by the economy and lucidity of Welch's prose, outstanding for his ability to encapsulate powerful images of persons and places, compulsively enthralling.

When Welch wrote this novel he was an invalid, with a spinal injury, caused by an accident in 1935, which developed into an inoperable tubercular condition. Trained as an artist, he turned to writing as a means of keeping safe, that is, reliving, the experiences of his short life, knowing full well that death was, as it were, at the ready for him. In view of this, the robust vitality which permeates every sentence is especially striking.

Welch was born in Shanghai, where his father flourished as a businessman (his mother died

Maiden Voyage by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.95)
A Voice Through a Cloud by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.50)

when he was 11). It was to Shanghai that Welch returned, after Repton from which he ran away.

Maiden Voyage is a story of contrasts, linking the rigid limitations of public-school life to the freedoms of exploring China during the 1930s. Although Welch did a bank from Repton, clearly, in a post-war fashion, he rather enjoyed school discipline and conformity and the oddities of public school sexuality. In China his

Denton Welch (1915-48)



observant eye and spontaneous reactions fire-wheeled, illuminating a period when the foreigner enjoyed privilege and respect. Here is the young collector of beautiful objects and unique experience, including a journey into the interior, shadowed by the menace of impending revolution.

A Voice Through a Cloud is Welch's posthumously published, unfinished last novel. Autobiography predominates. Briefly it is the story of his accident and his physical decline. Almost coolly he examines the harrowing details of this fearful experience, and gives us an account of pain in which rage and humour combine to strengthen his determination to overcome his helplessness.

He presents himself with some precociousness as he moves from hospital to convalescent home. One is up against a young man cheated of life, as indeed he was. He does not hesitate to express his savagery at this fate. Even so, this anger helped him to remake, in some measure, an independence, in which he was helped by a paternal doctor who encouraged him to write.

What comes through the defiance is courage, and a will to live, while time is still his, as fully, and creatively, as possible.

Kay Dick

Making progress in the kitchen

"Tell her that her kitchen has been with me other university" is the message sent by Barbara Trapido's heroine to the wife of her professor of philosophy, who has become her father figure and cultural hero. And much of the novel is a celebration of that kitchen and the gatherings within it.

She is a girl from a genteel north London day school and a home where every surface is heavily patterned so as not to show the dirt. Her surprise and delight, when she strays into a home filled with scattered children, broken chairs, musical instruments and conversations laced with powerful epithets, are immediately infectious. She falls in love with the eldest son but then he rejects her. After 10 years away she returns and falls in love with his brother.

Each relationship is described clearly and strongly. The first is peppered with uncertainty and self-doubt, the second is robust and wise. They complement each other. But the novel's real vitality lies in its portrayal of family life, which is allowed to be close without being restrictive and funny without being corny. It is very pleasing.

Being There by Jerzy Kosinski is less reassuring. It is a finely worked-out fable which lightly makes a dispiriting point. The film version, with Peter Sellers

Brother of the More Famous Jack: by Barbara Trapido (Black Swan, £2.50)
Being There by Jerzy Kosinski (Black Swan, £1.50)

playing Chance, the simple minded gardener, is well known; but in the book, and without Peter Sellers, Chance is a flatter character, which enhances his story.

He is a man who could never learn to read or write. He has lived all his life in one house, tending an old man's garden during the day and watching television at night. When the old man dies, he is suddenly

homeless. As he walks out into the street, from the garden he has never left before, he is knocked down by a car driven by the wife of an influential businessman. She takes him to her home to recover and while there he meets not only the businessman but also the President of the United States. Chance understands nothing of their conversation, so when they turn politely to ask his opinion on the economic situation he resorts to the only thing he knows. "In a garden," he says, "growth has its season. There are spring and summer, but there are also fall and winter."

It sounds optimistic and the President is gratified. He quotes Chance in his speech and Chance becomes famous. He is interviewed on television, becomes a famous international figure. His gardening remarks seem increasingly profound and his puzzling behaviour becomes charismatic. It is not long before he is asked to stand for President.

It is a neat piece of writing and as a fable it raises lots of questions about public images and the media and the ambiguity of metaphor. What is worse is that Chance's speeches seem familiar.

Anne Barnes

Jolly good sports, and a remedy still for measles

Richard Usborne, literary apostle of P. G. Wodehouse, here turns to John Buchan, Sapper and Dornford Yates, who were of course far funnier.

"Who are your favourite authors, Usborne?" would spring the inevitable question in the scholarship viva voce.

"Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Dickens and Thackeray," the lad would unhesitatingly reply, knowing only too well that in truth he preferred

reading that muscular trinity above. He read his first Buchan (*Greenmantle*) when recovering from measles, his first Sapper (*Bulldog Drummond*) after mumps and his first Yates (*Berry and Co*) after chicken-pox. They proved no less infectious, and this self-indulgent piece of nostalgia, first published 30 years ago, now revised, suggests that he has not quite got over them yet.

Well, yes, I preferred them too, Mr Usborne, and no doubt that great examiner in the sky would have flushed out the truth from us sooner or later. But I don't think they did us any harm.

I preferred them not for their cryptic-fascism, their open xenophobia, their colour prejudice, upper-class violence, shameless profligacy and appalling snobishness. I preferred them for the pace and excitement of their plots, for the simple exuberance of their clichés, for the escape routes they opened up from double periods of maths, Mat-

Clubbard Heroes by Richard Usborne (Hutchinson £3.95)

ins and damp holidays in Aberystwyth.

But I did not read them as assiduously as did Usborne.

I therefore had not quite absorbed how astonishingly

What Alfred the Great did next

Alfred is the first Englishman about whom we know anything very much. Many of the things we know best about him are probably legends: how he burnt the cakes, and spied on the camp of the Danes disguised as a harpist. But we know enough facts about him to judge that he would have approved of the Penguin Classics. At a time of national crisis, against the Viking invaders, he also presided over a revival of learning, and led a programme for the translation into English of "certain books which are the most necessary for all men to know".

Alfred the Great translated with an introduction and notes by Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge (Penguin, £2.95)

Horace, the Complete Odes and Epodes translated with notes by W. G. Shepherd, introduction by Betty Radice (Penguin, £1.95)

This necessary new Penguin translation, annotated, and introduces the contemporary sources for our knowledge of Alfred. They are surprisingly copious. The accessible and up-to-date scholarship of the editors, from the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic at

good Sapper's heroes were at sport, once they had coaxed themselves out of Broke's. White's or Pratt's, or whichever country house they happened to be causing mayhem in. A more diligent eye than mine has revealed that Bulldog Drummond was a sprinter, a boxer, a Free Foresters cricketer, a great revolver shot, a ju-jitsu expert

and one of the best poker players in London.

Buchan, as Mr Usborne acknowledges, was the best writer of the three. Indeed there was always something eminently respectable about reading Buchan. I remember while rummaging among the Agatha Christies in our local library, being upbraided by a neighbour with the words, "A lad like you should be reading *Greenmantle* or the *Thirty-Nine Steps*." Reading Buchan was like taking a cold bath - incomprehensibly good for you.

There is nothing of the cold baths about Usborne's scholarship - more a warm wallow in a world long since replaced by the realities of raving the water rate and travelling to work on the District Line. The blurb declares that it was regarded as a classic of its kind when first published 30 years ago. But it would, wouldn't it - and I'm not convinced that all could not have been said in less than half the space. Still, economy was never the done thing among the clubland heroes.

Philip Howard

Henry Stanhope

PREVIEW Theatre

Serious business for a comedy king

For those who think of Leslie Phillips as the mainstay of plays for the charabanc trade, his appearance as Gaev in Lindsay Anderson's stage production of *The Cherry Orchard* indicates a sharp change of gear.

Phillips, the dapper star of *Boeing-Boeing*, *Roger's Last Stand* and *Coriolanus*, has longed for years to get back into more serious stuff, but was frustrated by the persistence of his "image".

"You don't know that you are being given an image until it is too late," he said. "After three *Carry On* films and three Doctor films, nobody offered me anything but light comedy. Finally, after a world tour of *Not Now Darling*, I was longing to do a play with more meat."

His first stage attempt as a heavy - an alcoholic in *Chapter 17* by Simon Gray (a revision of the earlier *Close of Play* at the National Theatre) - did not reach the West End. Then along came Lindsay Anderson with *The Cherry Orchard* and a first-rate cast that includes Jean

Flowright as Miss Ranevskaya, Frank Findlay as Lopakhin and Bernard Miles as Firs.

In his production, which is previewing at the Theatre Royal, from Wednesday, Anderson has followed Chekhov's view that *The Cherry Orchard* is a comedy. Phillips says that this version is lighter than some previous ones.

"There is an utter sadness behind the play, and the more fun you get out of the lines - some of which are terribly weepy - the more poignant it becomes. Gaev is not necessarily a nice man. He is one of those people who has no power but goes around as if he has - a man who has infinite desires to do all sorts of things, but is totally ineffectual."

"It has been fascinating to work with Lindsay Anderson. He works from underneath the text to build up the characters."

Clare Colvin

The Cherry Orchard opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (830 9832) on October 18 for a six-week run.

ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM The Pit (828 8785) Today at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Custom of the Country* by Nicholas Wright (Wed-Fri at 7.30pm.)

Terry Hender's gripping and perceptive production of the anonymous Elizabethan murder drama reveals it as a fascinating enigmatic classic. Jenny Agutter and Robert O'Mahoney play the adulterous couple whose attempts to kill her husband (Christopher Benjamin) combine pathos with agreeably black humour.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT Riverside Theatre (741 2311) Until Oct 15, Mon-Sat 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm. Redacted with a superb cast including Michael Pennington and Paola Dionisotti, this production by Yuri Lyubimov of the Taganka Theatre, Moscow, is an exceptional theatrical event.

HAPPY FAMILY Duke of York's (836 5122) Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 5.45pm and 8.30pm. Giles Cooper's clever, disturbing 1960s comedy about three grown-up siblings imprisoned in childhood rural is still theatrically gripping.

What a Night... What a Knight! Sir John Mills in *Little Lies* "THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" - DAILY TELEGRAPH
WYNDHAM'S THEATRE Tel: 836 3623 C.C. 81-83 8555
Charing Cross Rd, WC2. Stage 15 and 300 Tel: 840 6 6-30

Critics' choice

and full of psychological and political nuance. Excellent direction by Alan Ayckbourn of an impressive cast led by Ian Ogilvy and Angela Thorne.

NOISES OFF Savoy (836 8888) Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm.

The funniest farce for years. Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived comedy of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Frayn's crack cast give it the best of both worlds - the commercial hit and the connoisseur's classic.

A PATRIOT FOR ME Haymarket (830 9832) Last performances today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm.

John Osborne's epic about an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, fighting his way through society to a top espionage job only to be blackmailed as a homosexual, comes up full of drama, colour and subtlety in Ronald Eyre's revival. Supporting

Alan Bates in the central role, Harry Andrews as a veteran general and Michael Gough as an impressive cast led by Ian Ogilvy and Angela Thorne.

WOZA ALBERT! Criterion (830 3216) Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 8.30pm and 8.30pm.

Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuosos in multiple part-doubling and storytelling on a bare stage, Percy Mwa and Mbonjeni Ngema enact the often funny, finally heart-breaking consequences of Christ's choice of Johannesburg for his second coming: adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a Communist agitator, and restoration on the third day with Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko.

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU Lyttelton (828 2252) Wed-Fri at 7.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm. In repertory with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Today, Mon and Tues at 7.45pm, matinee today and Mon at 3pm) and *The Trojan War Will Not Take Place* (Fri at 7.45pm).

Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with Kaufman and Hart's enduring 1936 comedy about a family of happy scoundrels. Jimmy Jewel as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as dotty, authoress mother, Gaye Brown as an alcoholic actress and Margaret Courtenay as a Russian grandee turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

EDINBURGH'S Royal Lyceum (831 226 667). Much Ado About Nothing. Today at 8pm, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm. Until Oct 22. In repertory with *Henry Irving The Knight* from Newcastle by Michael Howe (Mon at 8pm).

Arne Stallybrass, Richard Kay, Russell Hunter lead cast directed by Peter Dows.

Out of Town

Robert David Macdonald. Until Oct 15, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Philip Prowse directs a cast including Jane Bertish, Robert Gwynn, Jill Spurr, Sean Behan, Chaiton Bourke.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 709 8663). *Alfie* by Bill Naughton. Until Oct 26, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm.

Adam Faith stars as the spongy, spongy playboy, directed by film-maker Alan Parker, making his stage debut.

MANCHESTER: Contact (061 273 5898). *When the Wind Blows* by Raymond Briggs. Until Nov 5, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

Northern premiere for two-handers about the effects of a nuclear holocaust, as seen through the efforts of an elderly couple to cope, using the official Government pamphlet.

MOLD: Theatre Cymru (0352 55114). *Taffy by Candlelight*. Until Oct 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

First major production in Wales of the theatre satire from the Twenties.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 70541). *It Could Be Any One of Us* by Alan Ayckbourn. Until Dec 31, in repertory. Today, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm.

Ayckbourn's 30th play, a comedy thriller, with a different villain at each performance.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Photography: Michael Young; Galleries: John Russell Taylor

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0793 258523). *Measure for Measure*. New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Daniel Massey, Richard O'Callaghan, David Schofield. The Comedy of Errors. Today and Thurs at 7.30pm.

New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Paul Greenwood, Peter McEnery as the Amphipolus twins; Joseph O'Connor, Jane Barker. Twelfth Night. Tues at 7.30pm.

John Caird directs Gemma Jones, Emrys James, Daniel Massey, John Thaw, Zoe Wanamaker, Richard O'Callaghan, Henry VIII. Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm.

Not seen at Stratford since 1969. Howard Davies directs Richard Griffiths, Sarah Banger, Gemma Jones, Paul Greenwood, John Thaw. *Julius Caesar*. Today at 1.30pm, Fri at 7.30pm.

Joseph O'Connor, Peter McEnery, David Schofield, Nigel Cooke, Gemma Jones; directed by Ron Daniels.

STRATFORD: Other Place (0793 258523). *Volpone* by Ben Jonson. Mon at 7.30pm. In repertory with *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm) and *The Time of Your Life* (Fri at 7.30pm).

New production, directed by Bill Alexander, with Richard Griffiths, Gemma Jones, John Caird.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal (07535 53888). *A Song at Twilight* by Noel Coward. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 4.45 and 8pm, in repertory. Today, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm.

Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray in Coward's last full-length play. Connaught Theatre Worthing production.

BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW. Royal Festival Hall, foyer, South Bank, London, SE1 (828 3002). Until Oct 19.

Cover art from 80 years of *Time* magazine.

DAVID BAILEY'S BLACK AND WHITE MEMORIES. Victoria and Albert Museum,

PREVIEW Galleries

RODIN AND FRENCH GENIUS Bruton Gallery, Bruton, Somerset (074861 2205). Until Oct 29, Mon to Sat, 10am-6pm. Rodin and Victor Hugo are among the 14 bronzes by Auguste Rodin in an exhibition spanning a century of French figurative sculpture. Sculptors Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, Jules Aimé Dalou, Emile Antoine Bourdelle, Robert Wierick, Stephan Budin and Jean Caron complete the show.

POLITE SOCIETY: ARTHUR DEVIS 1712-1787. Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Market Square, Preston, Lancashire (0524 52248/9). Until Nov 12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Then at the National Portrait Gallery, London Nov 25-Jan 29. Exhibition devoted to the work of the Preston-born painter highlighting his distinctive talents in portraying the English country gentleman and his family. Paintings lent from public and private collections, plus the Harris Museum's own double portrait of the painter and Bonnie Prince Charlie.

It may not be the best, but it is certainly the largest: more works by more living sculptors (50 in all) than have ever been assembled in one show before in Britain. It occupies the whole of the Hayward and Serpentine galleries.

THE SCULPTURE SHOW Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3444). Ends tomorrow. Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (822 6075). Sat and Sun 10am-7pm.

with Barry's more familiar work on the left. The exhibition includes landscapes, *Times* cartoons, and portraits from "The Media Mob", Barry Funtom's book of media personalities (Collins, 1980). It is at the Katherine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire (0672 54397) until Nov 9.

PHOTOGRAPHY

SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE Side Gallery, 5 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne (0208 322208). Wed - Nov 20, Tues-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm.

Bruce Rae, a photographer of some sensitivity, was commissioned by the Side Gallery to document Tyne-side shipyards where 84 per cent of the ships on order are due for completion by the end of 1983.

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PARK LANE ANTIQUES FAIR Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (489 5321). Today 11am-8pm, tomorrow 11am-5pm. Admission £5 (includes catalogue). British dealers bring furniture, paintings, jewelry, clocks, prints and textiles to the hotel's Art Deco ballroom. Among them is Mr Anthony Woodburn who will be showing two eighteenth century longcase clocks. The two exhibitions are the Colman Collection of mustard pots and Malcolm Puttick's furnishing bric-a-brac.

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Contemporary exhibition arranged by the GLC in association with
Gavin Bryars and Chester Music.
Riverside Terrace Level 5. Open to the public from 10 am each day.

FOREST INTERNATIONAL ART GROUP
Until 16 October
The work of professional artists from Britain, France and Hungary
combined with work by elderly and disabled residents of
Walham Forest where the group was formed in 1982.
Main Foyer: Red Side. Open to the public from 10 am each day.

BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW
THROUGH THE COVERS OF TIME. THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE.
Royal Festival Hall, Main Foyer, until 19 October.
A panorama of British modern history. Open from 10 am each day.

SPORTING PRINTS
An exhibition of antique prints illustrating sports and pastimes.
All prints are for sale.
Lyre Room, 9 October-6 November. Open from 10 am each day.

SILK SCREEN PRINTS BY ANDREW TYLER
Andrew Tyler is the winner of the Endless Holdings Annual Calendar
Competition for senior art students. Upper Foyer, 7-21 October.
Open from 10 am each day.

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VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
TUESDAY 25 OCTOBER at 7.30
at the ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

MEYERSON: Overture, Fingal's Cave
ALBINONI: Adagio
PIANO: Concerto No 21
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LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor KENNETH ALWYN
ALL PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY NO. 5
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THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

NATIONAL BRASS BAND CHAMPIONSHIPS: Amateur brass bandsmen more accustomed to playing in village halls descend on the Royal Albert Hall for the annual championships organized by the National Westminster Bank. The pick of more than 500 bands compete in five grades before 11 adjudicators and 6,000 supporters. Tonight Elgar Howarth conducts three famous bands - Beethoven's 9th, York & Yorkshire Imperial and St Austell from Cornwall - in a gala concert, part of which is a musical tribute to Eric Ball, the outstanding living brass composer, now approaching his eightieth birthday. Ball himself will conduct bands and audience in the hymn *Jerusalem*. (Contests from 8pm; concert 8pm). Finals of the top sections tomorrow from 8pm, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (S8 5212).

NEWCASTLE FESTIVAL: The Ballet Rambert gives the premiere of a specially commissioned work at the Theatre Royal; there are concerts by the NDR Symphony Orchestra of Hamburg, the Northern Sinfonia and the Liverpool Philharmonic; and a full theatre, film and literature programme. But the highlight is an exhibition in the Laing Gallery from Thursday devoted to Dutch sixteenth and seventeenth century landscape painting, from Breughel to Rembrandt and Hobbema. Festival Centre, Haymarket, Newcastle upon Tyne (0632 518770). Until Oct 30.

TWELFTH NIGHT: Sheila Streat and opera singer James Bowman head the cast of a new production directed by Douglas Carey, with Stephen Lewis, Douglas Hodge and Peter Woodward. *Young Vic* (928 6363). Previews today, Mon-Thurs at 7.30pm. Opens Oct 14. In repertory.

KATHLEEN FERRIER: A portrait of the much-loved contralto to mark the thirtieth anniversary of her tragically early death from cancer soon after completing a performance of Gluck's *Orfeo* at Covent Garden. The programme is presented by Peter Orr, who talks to her sister, Winifred Ferrier, and friends including Lady Barrowclough, Sir Peter Pears and Gerald Moore; plus a selection from Kathleen Ferrier's recordings. Radio 4, 10.15-11pm.

Tomorrow

CHEL TENHAM FESTIVAL OF LITERATURE: Is opened today at 12.30pm in the Throstle Nest Long Gallery by Dame Peggy Ashcroft and continues until Oct 16. The events include a celebration, on his 36th anniversary, of Samuel Pepys; the poems of Wilfred Owen; A. J. P. Taylor's *History of Literature*; Raymond Williams on late twentieth century writing; and a debate on Marxism and literature, with Colin McCabe, Trevor Griffiths and John Lucas. Box office: Town Hall, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (0242 23690).

JANE EYRE: New 11-part dramatization by Alexander Baron of the novel by Charlotte Brontë. In this first episode the young Jane (played by Sian Pattenden) is being neglected and ill-treated by her aunt, Mrs Reed (Charlotte Cornwell). In later episodes Zelah Clarke plays Jane and Timothy Dalton is her suitor, Mr Rochester. BBC1, 6.05-6.35pm.

THE SECRET ADVERSARY: James Warwick and Francesca Annis as Agatha Christie's amateur sleuths, Tommy and Tuppence, in a spy story from the early 1920s about a missing treaty. Meticulous period detail and a

strong supporting cast which includes Peter Barkworth, Honor Blackman and Alec McCowen. All ITV regions, 7.45-9.55pm. Designed to whet the appetite for a 10-part series of Tommy and Tuppence adventures, under the title *Partners in Crime*, which starts next Sunday.

Monday

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN: A Wedgwood trial dinner-plate for the subject of twice-nightly, painted with a view of "Wastowas Castle, Isle of Wight", comes under the hammer today. The completed service was made in 1773-74, and each of the 952 pieces was painted with a different view at the Chelsea enamelling works. The sale also includes a collection of London Delft blue and white drug jars. Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (859 9560). 10.30am and 2.30pm.

PHOTO-ASSIGNMENT WEEK: A photographic competition is the subject of two-nightly programmes on BBC2 from today until Friday. There will be four studio judges, two amateur and two professional, and five famous names will be demonstrating their camera skills: Victor Blackman of the *Daily Express*, Don McCullin of the *Sunday Times*, Terence Donovan of *Vogue*, Lord Lichfield and Denis Healey. Today's programmes are 7.10-8pm and 11.35-11.50pm. The final will be shown on Oct 22, when the winner will be presented with a trophy.

THE ARABS: New series of 10 one-hour documentaries, shot in 15 countries from Morocco to the Gulf, and claiming to give a fresh insight into Arab society and attitudes. In tonight's programme the Lebanese historian, Basim Musallam, travels from his home in Beirut to Cairo, the hub of the Arab world, Kuwait and the most traditional of Arab societies, Morocco. Channel 4, 9-10pm.

Tuesday

ALBERT: HIS LIFE AND WORK: The Duke of Edinburgh, the present Prince Consort, inspired this exhibition about his nineteenth century predecessor, Prince Albert. More than 400 exhibits, many lent by the Queen, include paintings, jewelry, commemorative china and Prince Albert's personal belongings from Windsor and Osborne. Sponsored by *The Observer* and the Midland Bank, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (584 5020). Until Jan 22. Daily (including Sun) 10am-6.30pm (Wed until 8pm). Programme of related events to be held in and around London.

BIRMINGHAM THEATRE FESTIVAL: A development from the Midlands New Writers Festivals of 1981 and 1982, the festival takes place at the Allardys Nicol Studio, Birmingham University; the Midlands Arts Centre, Cannon Hill Park; and The Triangle, Costa Green. Participants include James Hayes and Edward de Souza of the National Theatre, Howard Brenton and Tunde Ikoli, Black Theatre Co-operative, Richard Crayne and Fayna Williams, Stephen Douglas, David Edgar, Sydney Lavy, (021-472 1301, ext 3541). Until Nov 5.

DIAL 'M' FOR MURDER: Revised by the author, Frederick Knott, for this revival, directed by Allan Davis, this thriller stars Hayley Mills, Simon Ward, and Peter Adamson (late of *Coronation Street*) and is transferring directly to the West End. Thordike, Leatherhead, Surrey (0372 377677). Until Oct 29. Opens today at 7.30pm; Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat at

7.30pm, Wed and Fri at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm, Wed at 2.30pm.

BRUNO STRIKES AGAIN: Only two weeks after his 128-second defeat of the New Yorker, Bill Sharkey, Britain's exciting heavyweight boxing hope, Frank Bruno, takes on another American, Floyd "Jumbo" Cummings, at the Royal Albert Hall. The fight is scheduled over 10 rounds but all of Bruno's previous 18 bouts have finished, in his favour, well within the distance. There is live coverage on BBC1, 10.15-11.03pm.

RUMPOLE OF THE BAILEY: First of six new stories featuring John Mortimer's splendidly comic creation, the barrister Horace Rumpole (Leo McKern). In this one he defends an artist accused of forgery, played by Emylin Williams. Peter Bowles is back as Rumpole's arch-rival, Gurnie Featherstone, and Peggy Thorpe-Bates is Mrs Rumpole, "she who must be obeyed". All ITV regions, 9-10pm.

Wednesday

REALISM THROUGH INFORMATION: The show is subtitled "The Conversation Piece in Eighteenth Century Britain", but only a handful of the works on view are true conversation pieces. However the easy realism which characterized so much painting of the period is evident

both in the work of famous names like Gainsborough and Zoffany, or in the more obscure caricature portrait groups by William Doughty. There is also an annex of works by Joseph Wright of Derby. *Lazar Galleries*, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (829 3538). Until Nov 25. Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm.

THE ARTISTS OF THE YELLOW BOOK: Not to mention the artistic circle of Oscar Wilde, a related but distinct phenomenon. Photographs and portraits of Oscar, drawings by Beardsley, posters and playbills from the 1890s and selected works by Shannon and Rickettes, Whistler, Sickert and Beardsley, form a splendid composite picture of the period. Part of the exhibition is being held at the Clarendon Gallery, 8 Vico Street, London W1, the original home of John Lane's Bodley Head, publisher of *The Yellow Book*; until Nov 1; the rest is at the Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1 (235 8144), until Nov 4. Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

ADRIANA SIMOTOVA/STANISLAV KOLOBAL: A show, sponsored by the Visiting Arts Unit of Great Britain, devoted to two leading Czech artists: Simotova, originally a representational painter, has taken to making sculptures out of layers of black and white paper or metal gauze; Kolibal has also left figurative painting in favour of constructivist work, in the form of

complex abstractions combining elements of painting, drawing and sculpture. *Riverside Gallery*, Crisp Road, London W6 (741 2251). Until Nov 13, Tues-Sun 12-6pm.

ENGLAND'S LAST CHANCE: Bobby Robson's men, smarting from their defeat by the Danes at Wembley, go into their football match with Hungary at Budapest knowing that anything less than victory will almost certainly put them out of the European Championship. The game can be seen live on BBC1, starting at 5.55pm. Also in action in the same competition are Scotland, who play Belgium at Hampden Park, and Northern Ireland, away to Turkey.

TVNESIDE FILM FESTIVAL: The sixth edition of this enterprising festival gets underway today with David Jones's film of the Harold Pinter play *Betrayal*. The rest of the fare, however, studiously avoids the mainstream, with American independents predominating. There is also a retrospective selection of British films from 1945 to 1951, "Britain Can Take It", including Paul Rotha's sobering documentary *Land of Promise* (tomorrow). The most spectacular event is on Oct 16: René Clair's bubbly silent classic *The Italian Straw Hat*, presented with a new score by Ben Mason, played by the Northern Sinfonia. Tyneside Cinema, 10-12 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle (0632 325592). Until Oct 23.

THE ARCHIVE PRESENTS: Four weekly programmes of British curiosities rescued from possible oblivion by the National Film Archive with finance from Mobil Oil. Today, an extraordinary rarity: *Knowing Men* (1930), written, directed and financed by Miss Elinor Glyn. Later treats include the bizarre *Moscow Nights* (1935) with Laurence Olivier and Harry Baur, directed by Anthony Asquith on Oct 19, and Arthur Woods's masterly, shabby thriller *They Drive by Night* (1938) on Oct 26. National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3232). Until Nov 2.

THE CHERRY ORCHARD: Lindsay Anderson directs Joan Plowright, Frank Finlay, Leslie Phillips, Bill Fraser, Joanna David, Frank Crome and Bernard Miles in Chekhov's classic humorous, compassionate, drama. Theatre Royal, Haymarket (930 9832). Previews today, Thurs, Fri, Oct 15, 16, 17 at 7.30pm. Press night Oct 18 at 7.30pm. Until Nov 19, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm, matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 3pm. Until Nov 19.

CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY: Royal Shakespeare Company in first production of this play by Nicholas Wright, the first Director of the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs, and author of *The Gorky Brigade* and *The Crimes of Vautrin*. Cast includes Sinead Cusack, Joanne Simon, Christopher Guard, Sara Kestelman, David Bradley, John Bowe,

directed by David Jones. The Pit (828 8795/838 8891). Opens today at 7.30pm. Thurs and Oct 15, 17, 18 at 7.30pm. Press night Oct 19 at 7pm. In repertory.

STARDUST: New comedy by Ted Willis in his first production, starring George Weathers and John McCallum, with Terence Longdon, Anthony Sharp, directed by Roger Redman. A sexagenarian actress is visited simultaneously by two ex-husbands. Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent (460 6677/5536). Opens today at 7.45pm. Until Nov 5, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm.

Thursday

THE MAN WHO SAVED ST PAUL: The George Cross awarded to Lieutenant Robert Davies for his disposal of an unexploding bomb that landed beside St Paul's Cathedral on September 12, 1940, is part of a sale of orders, medals and decorations. Other lots include medals for Captain Scott's last expedition to the South Pole in 1911-12. Sotheby's, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). 10.30am.

COUP DE FOUDE: Isabelle Huppert and Mimi Mouton in Diana Kurys's film, set in France during the 1950s and based on the story of her mother. The two women leave their husbands to find a more rewarding relationship with each other. The film won the International Critics' Award at the San Sebastian film festival. Oct 15, Academy 1, Oxford Street (437 2981).

YOUNG GIANTS: Football star Pele and his mates are the heroes of Terrell Tarnant's film recounting how they help Father Cadenas (John Huston) save his St Francis Boys' Home, where they spent their orphan childhood, from destruction. Cert U. ABC Edgware Road (723 5905). Classic Haymarket (839 1527).

HYSTERICAL: Spoof comedy horror film involving a lighthouse, an angry seductress and Count Dracula. Directed by Chris Beards, with the Hudson brothers: Bill, Mark and Brett. Cert 15. Classic Chelsea (352 5095). Classic Tottenham Court Road (636 6149).

ANTIQUITIES: John Burgess and Peter Gill direct a National Theatre workshop of Sophocles' great tragedy. Cast includes David Barron, Belinda Lang, Roderick Smith, Cottisloe (928 2252). Opens today at 7.30 pm. Fri and Oct 15 at 7.30 pm; matinee Oct 15 at 2.30 pm. In repertory.

Friday

SPECTACLES AND MASONIC ITEMS: The highlight of a sale which includes more than 300 eighteenth and nineteenth century pairs of spectacles and optical aids is a silver-framed Georgian pair inherited as a gift from Sir Richard Attenborough, inventor of the spinning jenny. Among masonic artefacts are jewels, swords and engraved glass. Bonhams, Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge, London SW7 (584 9161). 11am.

MAYDAYS: The Royal Shakespeare Company in the premiere of a new David Edgar play, which looks at socialist ideals and their proponents and opponents, from Hungary in 1956 to contemporary Britain. It is the first new play to be performed in this theatre. Ron Daniels directs a cast including Tony Church, Bob Peck, Anthony Sheen, Anthony Steadman, Barban (628 8795/638 8891). Previews today, Oct 15, Oct 17-19 at 7.30pm; press night Oct 20 at 7pm. In repertory.



Tough enough: British heavyweight Frank Bruno, who has a habit of knocking out Americans, will meet "Jumbo" Cummings in a televised bout (see Tuesday). The picture is included in Lord Snowden's book *Sittings 1979-83*, published on Thursday (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £10.95)

Chess

Mastering the art of a master of defence

Nobody's name is writ so large on modern opening theory as that of the great Jewish-Latvian master, Aron Nimzowitsch. In the first place there is his defence to the Queen's Pawn, the Nimzo-Indian Defence, which, while not by any means so popular as it was in the 1930s, is still in common use; then there is the more rare Nimzowitsch Defence to the King's Pawn (1 P-K4, N-QB3); and then there are his ingenious ways of playing either against or with the half-open defences, his advice variation against the French and his early N-KB3 in the Sicilian.

Batsford has recently published two books on the two principal Nimzowitsch openings, the Nimzo-Indian and the Nimzowitsch Defence. The first is *How to play the Nimzo-Indian Defence* by Raymond Keene and Shaun Taulbut (134 pages, 95p).

I found this an excellent work. Although plenty of variations and analysis are given, the emphasis is rather on the ideas, and the ample selection of illustrative games makes it a pleasure to play through.

The other book is *Nimzowitsch Defence* by Tim Harding (144 pages, £6.95). It is a workmanlike effort on a difficult theme. However, it suffers by comparison with Keene and Taulbut's book in that little or no attempt is made to explain the ideas behind the variations. Its author modestly seems to mistrust his own judgment, and in consequence the book is full of "according to", "so-and-so gives, says or recommends".

A typical example of this judgment at third hand is a note in brackets saying: "Larsen, although Zaitsev claims this equalises...". Laudable self-effacement no doubt, but where does it leave the reader? No indication is given by the author as to which judgment is right.

But writing about Nimzowitsch and his ideas is not an easy task. To my mind all those who have followed in his footsteps have repeated the mistake that Nimzowitsch himself makes in regarding his method of play as a system, whereas in reality it is merely a collection of tactics. These are wonderfully colourful and witty if it is true, but they should not be elevated to the higher field of strategy.

Proof of this self-deception is to be found in the way in which Nimzowitsch suffered heavy defeats at the hands of such great strategists as Capablanca and Alekhine.

But, perhaps I have pushed my negation of Nimzowitsch's claims a little too far. It is quite clear that the Nimzo-Indian Defence is based on a firm strategic principle - the control of the central square of White's K4. And yet it should be observed that in recent years the defence has tended to lose its former great popularity. So much so that the thirty-fifth volume of *Chess Informant*, published this year, gives comparatively few Nimzowitschian (about 35 if you count transpositions as well).

This is, however, a fine collection of magnificent games, obtainable from Chess Store, Colfield at £13.50 post-free. From it I give a lively, if far from flawless game that was played at Budapest this year. White: G. Fortinos, Black: Pal Petran. Q. P. Nimzo-Indian Defence

4 Q-B2
5 P-P
6 Q-B2
7 Q-P
8 K-Q1
9 B-B2
10 N-B3
11 N-B3
12 Q-B2
13 B-B2
14 B-B3
15 B-B3
16 B-B3
17 Q-B3
18 Q-B3
19 Q-B3
20 Q-B3
21 Q-B3
22 B-B3
23 B-B3
24 B-B3
25 B-B3
26 B-B3
27 B-B3
28 B-B3
29 B-B3
30 B-B3

White would have had a more peaceful life had he played 7 Q-Q4 here.

8 K-Q1
9 B-B2
10 N-B3
11 N-B3
12 Q-B2
13 B-B2
14 B-B3
15 B-B3
16 B-B3
17 Q-B3
18 Q-B3
19 Q-B3
20 Q-B3
21 Q-B3
22 B-B3
23 B-B3
24 B-B3
25 B-B3
26 B-B3
27 B-B3
28 B-B3
29 B-B3
30 B-B3

An even bigger mistake; he should have been content with the draw by 26 K-B2.

27 Q-R8ch K-B2, 28 P-B5 P-QR4ch, 29 K-B4 B-R3 mate.

27 P-P
28 P-P
29 P-P
30 P-P

Harry Golombek

Bridge

A big hand for Mollo's winning menagerie

Victor Mollo has produced his twenty-fifth book - *You Need Never Lose at Bridge* (Methuen, £6.95) - and it must surely be one of his best.

Victor Mollo was born in 1909 in Tsarist Russia. His family escaped the terrors of the Revolution by the adventurous expedient of hiring a train. After some harrowing experiences, young Victor eventually arrived in England.

Although he worked for many years in the foreign language section of the BBC, bridge has always been Mollo's absorbing interest. Not that he resembles the prototype bridge expert. "I learned many years ago that my bank manager would not take master points as collateral," he says, explaining his lack of interest in competition bridge. "When he does make an occasional foray into the tournament world, he more than holds his own, as his record number of victories in the Devonshire Cup shows. I suspect that Mollo's love of the good things of life makes him unwilling to suffer the spartan

surroundings that tournament players often have to endure.

In *Grand Slam*, the current BBC Television series, when Victor Mollo and Irving Rose had finished one of their "frank exchanges of opinion", one of the technicians confided: "I honestly thought they were coming to blows." But when the cameras stopped, the combatants were wreathed in smiles.

"You really are a marvellous actor," said an admirer. "But I wasn't acting," said Mollo. Knowing how passionately he feels about the game, and the theories with which he defends his theories, I believe him.

You Need Never Lose at Bridge is a further instalment in the lives of Mollo's celebrated menagerie, dominated by that overbearing gourmet the Hideous Hog and the Ruffian Rabbit, whom providence seems to preserve from all his attempts at self-destruction. The tales of Karaper's bad luck are interspersed with examples of Papa the Greek's infinite cunning. On this hand, the Hideous Hog and the Ruffian

Rabbit were battling against the Greek and Walter the Walrus. Rubber bridge. East-West game. Dealer South.

32
1042
1095
K J
109875
K Q2
10942

34
375
343
8875

AKQ 8863
A67

W H.H. N.W.W. E.R.R. S. Papa

No 2NT No 3 No 3

No 3NT No 4NT No 4NT

No 5 No 5 No 5

No 6 No 6 No 6

No No No

Opening lead ♠J.

The Rabbit, whose thoughts had been wandering, asked to review the bidding. "Larsen," said the Hog, leading out the knave of spades.

The Greek was much displeased with his partner's bidding, and made no secret of

the fact that as a result they had missed a cold grand slam.

He won the first trick with the ♠A, and followed with the ace of trumps on which the Hog discarded a spade. The Greek frowned, but after a pause assumed a cunning look and led the ♠K, and then the ♠Q. The Rabbit, *distrait* as usual, threw a small club. Muttering some Delphic oath under his breath, the Greek played the ♠9, gently pushing the trick towards the Rabbit. The Rabbit took out the knave of hearts, but slowly replaced it, substituting the ♠7.

The Rabbit's refusal to ruff the spade combined with his retention of the ♠7 completely foiled Papa's attempts to reach the dummy. When complimented on his brilliant defence, the Rabbit brushed it modestly aside. "If you trust your opponent, it is simple to do the opposite of anything he wants".

Some of Mollo's characters may be animals, but he uses them with La Fontaine's skill to satirize the foibles of the bridge players we all know.

Jeremy Flint

Family Life

A little of what grandpa fancied down along the Old Kent Road

At the age of 12 I acquired what the Home Counties mothers of my youth coyly referred to as a bust. By the time I entered my teens it was of a size that embarrassed me, but led my maternal grandfather to pronounce that I was a "fine Edwardian figure of a girl" and to regret that I had not been born earlier.

"You'd have made a Gaiety Girl", he said wistfully more than once, to which my grandmother would reply acidly that she sincerely hoped I would not have made anything of the kind, "because we all know what kind of girls they were!"

I did not understand the innuendo but, raised as I was on tales of the great music hall artists, their exploits, their charms (I could sing verse and chorus of innumerable songs from "My Old Dutch" to "Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road") I wished with my grandfather that it had been so.

It is no surprise, then, that "A Little of What You Fancy" - an exhibition of British Music Hall - drew me to the Liveness Museum in the legendary Old Kent Road. For the chance to see mementoes from an age that I do not recall except through hearsay at my grandfather's knee I would have travelled miles (given half a chance and a good dinner I will still give you a fair imitation of Vesta Tilley at the drop of a bawler).

I arrived two days before the official opening, when many of the exhibits had not been finally mounted or positioned, intending to zip round in half an hour. Two hours later I was still there and could happily have spent two more. For although the exhibition is small, it is magical. The task of mounting the exhibition was not easy because so much of the material relating to the halls has been lost - destroyed as buildings fell into disrepair, were put to alternative use or were razed. So although music hall was unquestionably one of the most popular forms of mass entertainment in British history only a metaphorical handful of memorabilia remains.

You can see Tilly's actual dinner suit and the famous pin-stripes. George Robey's frock coat, Little Tich's Big Boots, Marie Lloyd's blue cap and tunic which she wore to sing "I'm a good girl now" and other items from stage make-up to costumes, used or worn by the stars.

There are three wonderful old music machines - a Mills Magnetic Expression Piano, a Barrel Piano and the Chiappa Barrel Organ once used in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. All play tunes from fox-trots to chestnuts like "Oh Mr Porter" and can be hand or coin-operated by visitors. There are also dozens of song sheets, "person-

ality" and other posters, cut-out theatres, photographs, paintings and caricatures.

But for me the most riveting feature of the exhibition is the half-hour video film of clips showing Marie Lloyd (unfortunately silent), Will Fyfe, Ella Shields singing "Burlington Bertie from Bow", Gus Elen singing "It's a great big shame" and Robey demonstrating the art of stage make-up and performing that famous soliloquy "This morning at luncheon I fancied a bird..."

The magic that the great music hall personalities possessed can still be felt, even through black and white, wow and flutter. It makes one realize how much the great entertainers of today owe to their predecessors - masters of timing, stage presence and suggestion.

The organizers, however, plan to put on a programme of sign-songs, competitions, shows and lectures later this year or next - a great news for enthusiasts - Mandel and Mitchelson, from whose impressive theatre collection much of the material has been borrowed, are working to establish a museum themselves.

Judy Froshang

The Liveness Museum is at 682 Old Kent Road, London SE15 (01 639 5604), open Mon-Sat, 10am-5pm, admission free. "A Little of What You Fancy" will run from today until June 18, 1984.

OUTINGS

HARVEST OF THE SEAS THANKSGIVING SERVICE
St Mary-at-Hill, Lovat Lane, off Eastcheap, London EC3
Tomorrow, 11 am. Admission free. The annual fish harvest festival in Billingsgate's parish church, to which every year the fish merchants donate some of their finest specimens to the Church Army. The fish will be displayed in the vestibule of this fine Wren church before the service, to which all are welcome.

TOY AND TRAIN COLLECTOR'S FAIR
Central Hall, Westminster. Today, 11 am-4 pm. Adults 50p, child 25p. Thirty-five stalls selling a wide range of old toys from pre-war to present day collector's items.

UP THE ARCHWAY ROAD FESTIVAL
Jackson's Lane Community Centre, Archway Road, London N6 (340 5226). Today and tomorrow. Admission for adults varies, most children's events 50p.

Since 1973 local residents have been fighting a proposal to widen

Archway Road. In recent years they have received backing from the GLC, and this weekend they celebrate the opening of the centre's new reception area by Ken Livingstone. Events include: Cabaret Night tonight, and a Swing, Jump 'n' Jive Night tomorrow. There are children's events all day today.

DIOCESAN CHOIRS FESTIVAL
St Paul's Cathedral, Ludgate Hill, London, EC4. Today from 4.45 pm. Admission free. Glorious voices in a glorious setting.

POWER SPORT '83
Oxford Airfield, Imperial War Museum, Cambridge (0223 833963). Today, tomorrow, 10 am-5 pm. Adults £2.50, child £1.50, car plus all occupants, £8. A powered air, land and water sports show with exhibitions of light and motorcycling, helicopters, balloons, racing sports, rally and classic cars and karts; and motorcycles: power boats, sub-aqua and water skiing equipment and small hovercraft. Car and motor cycle demonstrations from 12.30pm, and a parachute display with a flying programme from 1.30pm.

CHILDREN'S SHOWS

PHILIP THEODORE
St George's Theatre, 48 Tufnell Park Road, London N7 (909 2427). Today 2.30 pm.
For junior magic and illusion enthusiasts, a performance by the talented young magician Philip Theodore, who won the Magic Circle's Young Magician of the Year Competition.

A PUZZLE FOR PIPSQUEAK AND THE FOUR FRIENDS
Pip's Children's Theatre, 240 Theatre, 240 Broadway, London SW19 (543 488). Today until Oct 20 and Nov 5 respectively, various times. Adult £3.20, child £1.60.
A new puppet play about Pipsqueak the Mouse for pre-school aged children and an adaptation of a Grimm story about Donkey, Hound, Cat and Cockerel for older children. Ring Pinks for details of performances.

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CHRISTIE'S

St JAMES'S
8 King Street
London SW1

This week's sales

10th at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
Fine English, Pottery and Porcelain and 19th Century European Ceramics

11th at 10.30 am
Stamps of Australasia

11th at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
Ancient, English and Foreign Coins, Banknotes and Medallions

11th at 10.30 am
English Drawings and Watercolours

12th at 11.00 am and 2.30 pm
Continental Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Carpets

14th at 10.30 am
Old Master Pictures

Information on these sales on 01-839 9650/930 8370

SOUTH KENSINGTON

85 Old Brompton Road
London SW7

11th at 2.00 pm
Railway Art

12th at 12.15 pm
The Papias Family Collection of Natural History and Sporting Trophies

12th at 2.00 pm
Clocks and Barometers

14th at 2.00 pm
Antiquities

17th at 10.30 am
Oriental Scrolls

There will also be sales of Oriental Works of Art and Ceramics, Pictures, Watercolours, Drawings, Prints, Silver, Wine, Jewellery, Carpets and Objects of Art, Furniture and Ceramics

Information on these sales on 01-581 2231/3679

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.8 down 1.6
 FT 100: 82.17 up 0.10
 FT All Share: 444.01 down 1.25
 Bergsma: 19,862
 Datastream USM Leaders: 19,862
 Index: 97.93 down 0.24
 New York: Dow Jones: 1,270.53 up 1.73
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones: 9,562.38 up 32.41
 Hong Kong: Hang Seng: 734.05 up 33.13
 Amsterdam: 150.4 up 1.2
 Sydney: AO Index: 709.5 up 6.7
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank: 198.40 up 7.50
 Brussels: General Index: 129.04 down 0.54
 Paris: CAC Index: 140.9 up 1.1
 Zurich: SKA General: 287.8 up 1.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5015 up 90pts
 Index 83.3 up 0.5
 DM 3.87 up 0.02
 FF 11.8725 up 0.0550
 Yen 348 up 1.0
 Dollar Index 125.1 down 0.6
 DM 2.5680

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.5022
 Dollar DM 2.5652
 ECUS 0.581510
 SDR 0.713129

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Bank base rate 9
 Finance houses base rate 10
 Discount market loans week fixed 51/8-9
 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/8
 Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 1/8
 3 month DM 5 1/8-5 1/8
 3 month FF 15 1/8-15 1/8
 US rates:
 Bank prime rate 11.00
 Fed funds 9 1/8
 Treasury long bond 10 5/8-10 5/8
 ECGB Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
 am \$395.70 pm \$399.40
 close \$399.88 (\$295.25)
 New York latest: \$399.50
 Kruggerand (per coin):
 \$411-412.50 (\$272.75-273.75)
 Sovereigns (new):
 \$94-95 (\$62.25-63)
 *Excludes VAT

Bell raises Fleet stake

Mr Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian businessman, has increased his stake in Fleet Holdings, publishers of the Daily Express Daily Star and Sunday Express, to 5.5 per cent.

The increase from the previous level of 4.2 per cent has further fuelled speculation that he intends to bid for the company.

The share purchases were made on September 30 and on Wednesday through a subsidiary of Associated Communications Corporation. Mr Holmes & Court's Bell Group successfully bid for ACC 18 months ago.

A big attraction for Mr Holmes & Court is Fleet's 10 per cent stake in Reuters, the news and financial information agency, which contributes most of Fleet's investment income of £1.1m. Fleet's stake could be worth more than 100p a share to Fleet compared with its own market price of 131.5p.

Fleet's business is also underpinned by Morgan Gramplan, the magazine publishers.

The pound strengthened all round yesterday, gaining nearly a cent to \$1.5015 and 2 pence to DM 3.87. The pound was helped by the dollar's weakness prompted by speculation that the Federal Reserve Board may soon cut its key discount rate by 0.5 per cent. Within the European Monetary System, where expectations of a fresh realignment are growing, the French and Belgian francs both fell to record "lows" against the Deutschmark.

The official receiver has taken High Court action to seek the compulsory winding-up of 214 companies at present in voluntary liquidation, for which Chancery Lane Registrars provides management and administration services. The Department of Trade said yesterday that the voluntary liquidations should be brought under the control of the court in the interests of creditors of the companies. Chancery Lane Registrars, which specialises in administering the affairs of companies which are placed in voluntary liquidation, is itself the subject of a winding-up petition.

Representatives of a consortium of 60 banks have now worked out the details of a rescue package for debt-ridden Brazil after a final round of discussions lasting more than six hours in Washington. The package includes \$5.5bn (£4.3bn) in new money for the world's most indebted country, a rescheduling of more than \$5bn and programmes for maintaining lines of credit.

Confidential report shows trends among the top firms

Hoare Govett hangs on to lead as stockbrokers step up competition

By Wayne Lintott

A confidential survey showing the league table of Britain's stockbrokers has been published as the Stock Exchange prepares for a restructuring of its trading practices and as increased stockbroking competition is expected from the phasing-out of fixed commissions.

The survey, of which a confidential copy has been made available to *The Times*, is the first that has been carried out for five years. But the 1978 report was not published.

The survey shows that Hoare Govett is losing its pole position as Britain's leading stockbroker. It has 7 per cent of the overall market share of British stockbroking firms in equities, gilts and foreign securities. Down from 8 per cent in 1978.

Grievson Grant, at no 2, has

increased its share from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, and James Capel has increased its share from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, rising to third position.

The survey, compiled by City Research Associates, provides unique breakdowns of market share, makes clear institutional attitudes to stockbrokers and the importance of research, and shows those brokers who are quickly emerging as challengers to the City's old guard.

Of the 258 major investment institutions managing funds in excess of £250 million, 186 replied to a 20-page questionnaire.

Joining Hoare Govett in losing business are W Gesswell, Cazenove and Messels. Showing the largest jump in ranking are James Capel and Wood Mackenzie, both firms better known for

their research and dealing skills than for their business tie-ups with institutional investors.

Stripping away factors such as soft commission business - where guaranteed equity business is enticed by cheap or free services such as portfolio valuations, in-house fund management or corporate finance services - Scripps, Kemp-Gee, Phillips and Drew and James Capel are named as the leading brokers with whom they do business.

At a conference in the City yesterday on the new era facing brokers, Mr Nigel Davey, a partner of accountants Spicer and Fegler, said that "stockbrokers are walking a tightrope when considering a choice of corporate partner".

Many financial institutions were engaged in talks with brokers to buy into firms. Many of the larger firms were seeking new financial support so they could gear up to provide fuller financial services when fixed commissions are phased out.

International, Kidder Peabody and Goldman Sachs.

Rowe & Pitman, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Hoare Govett, Phillips and Drew and James Capel were named by at least 75 per cent of those surveyed as the leading brokers with whom they do business.

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Debenhams profits trebled

By Jonathan Clare

Debenhams 28 weeks to 13.8.83
 Pretax profit £5.2m (£1.5m)
 Stated earnings 2.1p (0.2p)
 Turnover £382.1m (£311.8m)
 Net dividend 2.2p (2.04p)
 Share price 188p, down 9p

Debenhams has shaken off its image as one of the high street's lame-duck retailers after turning in more than trebled profits for 28 weeks. Profits were up from £1.5m to £5.2m, the highest interim total.

But some market analysts had predicted that profits would be quadrupled to the share where marked down by 9p to 188p despite an increase of 8 per cent in the interim dividend.

The market's disappointment stemmed from a bigger than expected slowdown in sales during the hot summer in an otherwise strong six months.

Profits for the year could be up to £34m with a further improvement next year.

Much of the improvement



Thornton: confident about fighting off bids

came from Wellbeck Finance, the group's credit business. It made £8m last year and is expected to be in double figures by the end of the current year. Debenhams is encouraging its customers to use its credit services by selective price-cutting which favours credit sales. Wellbeck has about 750,000 customers each with

custom worth about £200. The number of customers is expected to increase to 1 million next year - 20 per cent spending outside the group.

Group sales are up by 12 per cent when the figures are adjusted for last year's closure of two department stores and 83 Lotus shoe shops. Figures since the half-year show an increase of 12 per cent.

Mr Robert Thornton, the chairman, says sales increases in the durable goods and clothing departments are racing "neck and neck".

Debenhams' experience confirms the trend seen at Sear's and Austin Reed this week that the spending boom is at least benefiting clothing and footwear sectors.

Bid reports still abound but Mr Thornton says there have been no unwelcome moves in the share register. He is confident that the group could now mount a tough defence, spurred by recovery prospects.

Assets are also strong at around £350m.

£102m price tag on Oxford debut

By Andrew Cornelius

Dr Martin Wood, the unassuming founder of Oxford Instruments Group, marks the culmination of 25 years' work at the frontiers of magnetic technology when he brings the company to the stock market next week.

Investors stand a chance of sharing in the company's remarkable success by tendering for the 8,130,000 ordinary shares to be offered on Monday at a minimum tender price of 230p. At such a price, the group would be capitalized at £102m when dealings begin on October 19.

Dr Wood, aged 56, a Cambridge engineering graduate, will, with his family, hold about 25 per cent of the company's shares after the flotation, making him a millionaire several times over.

Since he founded the company (which he at first ran part-time) in 1959, pretax profits have risen from £2,000 a year to £3.4m this year. The 1984 forecast is a profit of £5.7m on sales of £26m.

Oxford Instruments employs 950 people in 14 operating divisions. It has concentrated on developing products which have a two-year technological lead over rivals, in areas such as health care, energy conservation and industrial efficiency, and which offer growth potential of at least 20 per cent a year.

The most famous of the company's products is the giant magnet used in the latest generation of body scanners that have made X-ray diagnosis obsolete.

Other products include instruments and systems for monitoring patients, for materials analysis and for the monitoring and control of industrial processes.

Two-thirds of group turnover comes from exports, mainly to the US, the Continent and Japan. Mr Barrie Marson, the executive chairman, said yesterday that the company would continue to look for growth in the markets where demand for new technology is greatest.

He said that another vital aspect of the company's strategy was to keep its research and technical staff by offering higher than average salaries and also share participation. About 85 per cent of employees own Oxford Instruments shares.

Mr Marson said that the board expected to recommend a dividend of 1p per share for the year to March 1984. But, he said, substantial investment in product development was needed to meet the group's objectives in the longer term and this may sometimes take priority over the demands of short-term profitability.

Crystalate backs bid with £3m profits forecast

By Our Financial Staff

Crystalate unveiled its offer document and profits forecast yesterday to back its £20m bid for Royal Worcester's last-lure performance.

Crystalate's interest in Royal Worcester was its Welwyn electronics subsidiary, and the fine china interests could be disposed of although no specific plans had been made.

He said that approaches had already been made to buy the businesses if the bid was successful.

Royal Worcester is expected to mount a defence in its strong underlying assets. It may also be able to show higher profits if the ceramic interests show a similar recovery to that seen at Royal Doulton and Wedgwood.

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Engineers seek more for roads

By Graham Searjeant

The Government should spend more on improving the nation's infrastructure and stop cutting back on public investment to pay for its failure to control current spending, Mr John Douglas, vice-chairman of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, told a meeting of members in Manchester last night.

"The declared economic policies of the opposition parties have the renewal of our infrastructure as one of the central features of their programmes," he said. "Many constituencies in the Conservative Party have per cent down resolutions to their conference next week, calling for improved investment spending on infrastructure programmes."

He thanked them for "penetrating the mists surrounding all public expenditure to differentiate between investment spending on infrastructure and current spending on less worthy objects."

On Thursday the federation urged Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to raise infrastructure spending. Its members are particularly concerned about underfunding on agreed investment programmes. In 1981-82, underfunding on motorways amounted to 28 per cent of the total budget.

"It is the Government's current expenditure that has continued to run away with itself, and only by cutting deeper and deeper into investment programmes have the Government managed to achieve any success at all in restraining their total spending," Mr Douglas charged yesterday. "Now they are allowed to get away with suggesting that the problem arises wholly or even mainly from automatic increases in social security and pension payments."

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City Editor's Comment

Bringing justice to the small man

It seemed something like a cynical certainty that the 250,000 words and 450 pages of the Cork report on insolvency were destined to moulder on ministerial shelves, despite the admonitions of its main author, master receiver Sir Kenneth Cork, that the Government would be "stark, staring bonkers" not to reform the law.

Promises are only promises but it is still a pleasant surprise to hear ministers at the Trade Department reiterating that they will publish a White Paper in the new year with a view to legislating in the 1984-85 session of Parliament.

Inevitably, legislation will not cover the whole gamut of the Cork committee's many suggestions for reform, which would require a series of complex Bills. The half of the report geared to simplifying and civilizing arrangements for personal bankruptcy may well have to wait.

However, the White Paper will be scrutinized to make sure that the Government has not dropped all of the hot potatoes.

Perhaps the hottest, from its own point of view, is Cork's attempt to give small creditors and particularly small suppliers of companies that crash a better deal than they have today. This is a vital part of the change of climate needed to help the expansion of the small business sector, which now often suffers fatal domino effects from company insolvencies.

The main trouble is that the big battalions, in the shape of state agencies like the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise, as well as the banks, have all the protection. The small man, with most to lose proportionately, comes at the end of the queue.

Cork wanted the taxmen and others to give up their prior claims on assets and for the big utilities such as telephone and electricity to curb their unofficial rights to collect money in full through the threat of immediate disconnections.

The public will be more interested in moves to stop people simply liquidating companies to avoid warranties on work done or their creditors, an then set up next door - even at the same address - next day with the protection of a new limited liability company.

Under Cork's proposals, company directors could be sued for wrongful trading if they behaved irresponsibly and thus would lose their limited liability.

Oddly, it seems only the Department of Health and Social Security has the right to override limited liability, to collect national insurance contributions.

This is yet another case of the powerful protecting themselves against the weak.



America is leading the world out of recession

Perpetual now offer you the opportunity to invest in this massive market

America, by far the largest economy in the free world, is clearly showing dramatic signs of recovery. In the second quarter of 1983 the GNP was up an impressive 8.7% - well ahead of most forecasts. Further recovery for the rest of 1983 and 1984 is predicted.

America represents over 50% of the world's stock markets, and boasts over 25,000 listed companies compared with approximately 7,400 in the U.K. Within this enormous market there is a wide variety of industries, many with tremendous growth potential, which will see profits increase significantly as a result of the economy's upturn.

Existing industries like telecommunications, medical technology, semiconductors, and computer software offer dynamic growth potential. More ordinary sectors such as retailing and automobiles are also experiencing sharp improvements.

Perpetual launch a new fund with exciting growth potential

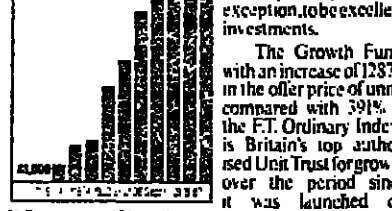
Over recent years, our Fund Managers have established a network of contacts right across the American continent, leading to considerable investment success within our existing international funds. For example, over 40% of our successful Growth Fund is currently invested in North America.

Against this background, Perpetual's successful investment team is launching a Unit Trust based exclusively on the North American economy, which offers investors the opportunity to capitalise on America's recovery from one of this century's worst recessions. The sole objective of this Unit Trust is maximum capital growth. We believe that in general terms stock market valuations of shares in North America are lower than other major markets, and offer exceptional investment opportunities.

Perpetual Group American Growth Fund is a unit trust which will invest in American equities and securities. The fund is managed by Perpetual Fund Managers Ltd, a subsidiary of Perpetual Group plc. The fund is open for subscription and redemption on a daily basis. The fund is subject to the same risks as any other investment fund. The fund is not insured by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS).

Perpetual - Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers

GROWTH FUND UP 128.7%



Perpetual has approached £70,000,000 of funds under management worldwide.

Initial Launch Offer
 Units in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund are offered for sale at a fixed price of 50p until 14 October 1983. The estimated initial yield is 0.7% gross per annum. Units can be purchased by completing the coupon and sending it to us together with your cheque before 14 October.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Perpetual Group American Growth Fund

APPLICATION FORM

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited, 45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3AF. Telephone: (0753) 516666. Registered in England No. 1540221 at the above address.

I enclose a cheque, made payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd, for the amount shown below for immediate investment in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund, at a fixed price of 50p per unit. I am over 18.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £1,000)

Note: The launch offer closes on 14 October 1983. The application, together with your cheque, must reach us by this date. After this date, units will be allocated at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of your application.

SURNAME, Mr/Ms/Ms: FIRST NAME, S: ADDRESS:

SIGNATURE: (You must sign and attach names and addresses separately)

Perpetual
 Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers

Now, you can become a worldwide investor — TAX FREE!

If your money is sitting in a building society, it has earned you 5.5% so far in 1983. Perhaps you're satisfied with that; if you are, don't bother to read on.

Since the beginning of this year, the stock market in London has produced growth of 18.2% — 3.3 times what you would have had from a building society. In America, the growth has been 17%. In Japan, it's been 15%. In Canada, 30%. And in Australia, 50%. All in less than ten months. But how can you get in on these profits without paying tax?

The answer is simple. A new TAX-FREE investment plan has just come on to the market with a first-class pedigree. If you're eligible to invest, you should do so as a matter of urgent priority.

To find out, complete and return the coupon NOW. And we'll send you details of how you can become a worldwide investor, TAX FREE, without leaving the comfort of your own home.

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Name _____
Address _____
County _____ Tel. No. _____
Present Income £ _____ Date of Birth _____ Tax Rate _____
Lump sum amount available for investment £ _____
Amount available for regular savings £ _____ per year/month

Reed Stenhouse Gibbs is a division of Reed Stenhouse Financial Services Limited, a Licensed Dealer in Securities.

REED STENHOUSE GIBBS

Pensions

How to pay more at no extra cost

The biggest objection to giving job-changers a fairer deal on pensions, endlessly reiterated by employers, is that to give them more would mean giving the stayers less, or increasing the employer's contributions.

Pensions expert, Noble Lowndes & Partners believes it has found an answer to this problem.

Never Ask of Money Spent the latest in its series of pension booklets, offers to show how benefits can be improved without extra cost or company pension contributions cut by 20 per cent.

The nub of its argument is that performance measurement services have been going for long enough now to demonstrate a degree of consistency over the years. Investment advisers who have performed

well over a period of years tend to continue with a good record, while the converse is also true.

The message, say the authors Brian Coote and Phil Cooke of Noble Lowndes, is clear. The figures suggest strongly that a strategy of switching to an investment manager with a superior track record stands a much better chance of success, and will enable the pension fund trustees to recommend an increase in benefits to early leavers at no extra cost to the Company.

Raw material for this study has been provided by Cubic Wood, a Noble Lowndes subsidiary.

The performance measurement service is one of the largest of its kind and ranks alongside the Wood McKenzie monitoring service, covering more than 600 portfolios.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	110%
Consolidated Cds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

‡ One day deposit on basis of current

£10,000, 6%: £10,000 up to

£20,000, 6½%: £20,000 and

over, 7½%.

City & Metropolitan CITY EXTRA

Limited Issue

9.25% = 13.21%

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(No interest during notice)

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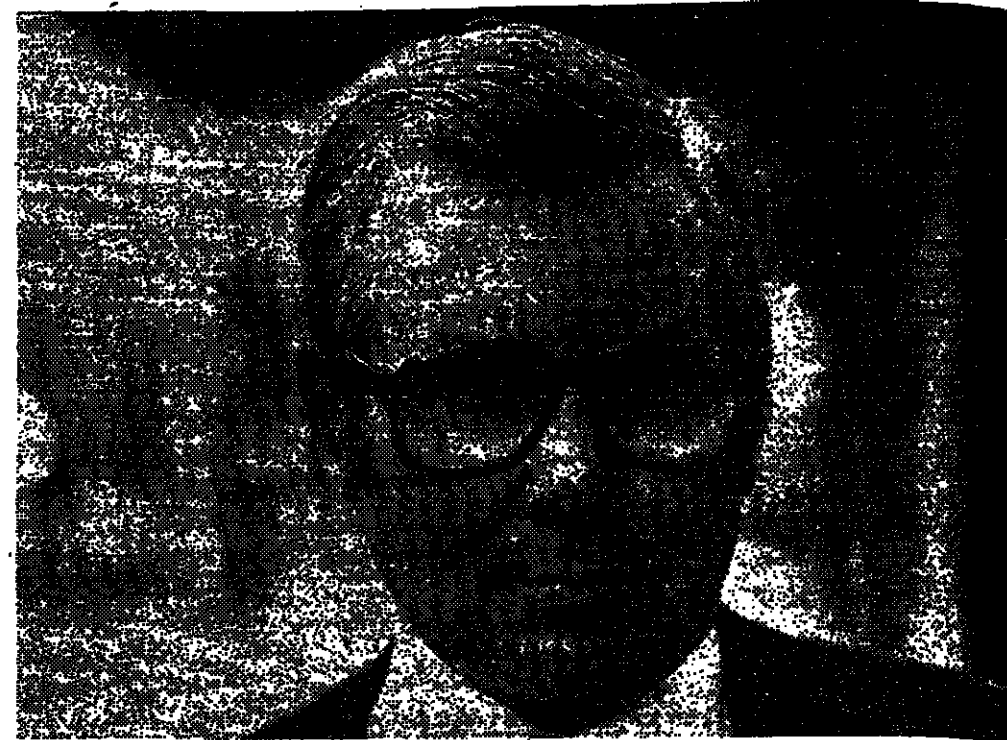
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Goodbye to cartels, welcome to competition, says cartel

Building societies



Thornton: I'll simply tell the others what Abbey is doing

If Clive Thornton has his way — and there is little doubt that he will — building society borrowers will be shopping around for mortgages in much the same way as they now compare prices on everything from hire purchase agreements to cabbage.

While the Building Societies Association attempts to paper over the deep cracks in its price-fixing agreement, it is plain that Mr Thornton, chief executive of Abbey National Building Society, intends to have none of it.

He says: "We will not agree to recommendations of the kind that we have had in the past. It is advice we are talking about — not recommendation." What he means, is that the association can say what it thinks might be a suitable mortgage rate, but there is no requirement on any society — so far as Mr Thornton is concerned — to use this as anything more than a guideline.

The effect will be that societies which believe in differential mortgage rates will be offering a range of home loans, starting with concessional rates at below the BSA "advised" rate for first-time buyers, rising to anything up to 2 or 2.5 per cent above the BSA rate for borrowers wanting large loans.

Mr Thornton has already taken the initiative by announcing a 1 per cent cut in rates — to 10.25 per cent — for new borrowers in declared Housing Action Areas. Abbey National has set aside £45m for this.

He explains: "As home ownership grows and grows — and now it is nearing 70 per cent in the South East — many

people have had their helping hand as first-time buyers".

A special Interest Rate Committee of the BSA meets on October 19 — it could not meet earlier because virtually the entire building society senior management is now at a conference in Melbourne, Australia.

The left foot looking after the shop are saying that nothing dramatic happened when Mr Thornton dropped a bombshell by announcing his withdrawal from the interest rate agreement.

"All it means is that Abbey National won't be giving 28 days' notice of interest rate changes," says a BSA spokesman. The effect of the old 28-day notice requirement was that a monthly BSA Council meeting would inevitably intervene before any changes could be implemented, and the result — a society could generally be leashed on until it came into line.

Not any more. Mr Thornton is not prepared any longer to be dictated to. What he is prepared to agree to on the 19th.

His answer: "The cartel is an

arrangement to stifle competition. We want none of it. We are not prepared to enter any kind of undertaking of the kind we have just left."

What he foresees is a situation where there are no recommended investment rates but instead an "advised" mortgage rate and solvency margin. This would leave societies free to set their rates where they liked while maintaining the approved prudential "margin".

All of which is good news for building society members, who can then serve with the society which offers the highest investment return, having obtained a mortgage from the society offering the cheapest loans — in theory at least.

But after this week's 0.5 per cent cut in base rates, some building society men have gone on record as saying that if it were not for Abbey putting up the return on its 7-day notice to 8.25 per cent, a cut in mortgage rates might have been considered.

Mr Thornton's retort to this

is: "This is a very dramatic change of heart on the part of those building society men who were in the majority in June. They said we must for once set the mortgage rate at a level which will enable us to satisfy the investor."

"I would expect a cut in the mortgage rate before Christmas. I think we are looking for a cut of up to 1 per cent before the end of the year."

But when the Building Societies Association Council meets on October 21 to discuss, among other things, the mortgage rate, Abbey National will not be joining in the debate. "I will simply tell the council what Abbey is doing. From now on, I just simply say what is necessary for Abbey to do — and I won't have to persuade the 34 other people on the BSA Council," says Mr Thornton.

"It is advice we are talking about. The reality is that anybody who doesn't want to play by the rules, listens to the advice, then makes up his own mind."

Lorna Bourke

FRAMLINGTON

OUR BBC MONEYBOX CHOICES FOR '84

An offer from the winners of '83

Every year, BBC Money Box runs a competition for unit trust managers. Each of six groups selects two of its trusts for the next year. The three best groups go through to the next year.

The 1983 contest ended on 1st October. Framlington were the winners; the value of our units rose 68.4%.

We also won in 1981 and 1979. In 1982 and 1980 we were runners up. We now go into our sixth year.

For the past five years we have used the same two funds, American & General and International Growth. We have never switched. For 1984 we have picked the same combination.

American & General Fund invests for full-blooded capital growth in smaller US growth companies. Since launch in 1978 the offer price of units is up 294% compared with 108% for the Standard & Poors Composite Index adjusted for currency changes.

On 1st October the offer price was 197.2pxd (Accumulation units 199.2p). The estimated gross yield was 0.36%. The annual income distribution is on October 15.

International Growth Fund also invests for out-and-out capital growth, but on a world-wide basis. It can switch between markets at will. At present 64% is in North America, 20% in the Far East and 16% in the UK. Since launch in 1976 the offer price of units is up 792%, compared with 271% for the FT All-Share Index.

On 1st October the offer price was 148.6p (Accumulation units, 162.8p). The estimated gross yield was 0.46%. Income distributions are on June 15 and December 15.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

HOW TO INVEST

Units can be bought using the coupon or by telephoning 01-628 5181. The minimum investment is £500 in each fund. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. There is a 1½% discount for orders over £15,000, which can be split between the two funds.

Applications are acknowledged and certificates normally sent within 42 days. Units can be sold back at any time; payment is usually made on the day we receive the renounced certificate.

MONTHLY SAVINGS

You can also invest by monthly direct debit. The minimum is £10 a month. For £100 a month or more there is a bonus of 1% extra units.

Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on 5th of each month. Net income is automatically reinvested for you, using accumulation units. Certificates are not issued, but every six months you are sent a statement

of your account and a fund report. You can cash in your plans at any time, receiving the full bid value of the accumulated units.

To start your plan, fill in the application and send it to us with your cheque. We shall send you a direct debit mandate to sign and return to us.

You may put in extra on your first allocation day with a cheque for more than your monthly contribution.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by Trust Deed. Lloyds Bank Plc is both Trustee and Registrar. The initial charge included in the offer price is 5%. The annual charge is 1½% (+VAT) of the value of the fund. Commission of 1½% is paid to agents, but not on savings plans. Prices and yields are published daily in leading newspapers. The managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ, Telephone: 01-628 5181. Registered in England No 895241. Member of The Unit Trust Association. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Money Box is broadcast on BBC Radio 4 at 12.02 on Saturdays and 10.02 on Mondays.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ

LUMP SUM I wish to invest

£ _____ in American and General Fund (minimum £500)

£ _____ in International Growth Fund (minimum £500)

I enclose my cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I am over 18. For accumulation units in which income is reinvested, tick here ☐

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

Full first name(s) _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____

Date _____

(Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

MONTHLY SAVINGS I wish to start a Monthly Savings Plan for

£ _____ in American and General Fund (minimum £10)

£ _____ in International Growth Fund (minimum £10)

I enclose my cheque for £ _____ for my first contribution (this can be for a larger amount than your monthly payments). I am over 18.

AMERICAN & INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

AN OFFER FROM M&G

UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £2,000 million. The six funds below may have particular appeal in the present investment climate.

AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES FUND A new Fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growing into the household names of tomorrow. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

COMPOUND GROWTH FUND The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a reputation may be invested in the United States. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

GOLD AND GENERAL FUND A new Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

RECOVERY FUND Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "speculative" policy which has proved very successful in the past. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND Invests in a wide range of Japanese securities, embracing all aspects of the economy; the sole objective is long-term capital growth, although its performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

DIWIDEND FUND Aims for a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index. The Fund is suitable for investors needing a high and steadily increasing income with prospects of capital growth as well. Indeed, the total gross dividend last year on an investment of £1,000 at the Fund launch (1984) was £287. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

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GOLD AND GENERAL FUND A new Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES FUND A new Fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growing into the household names of tomorrow. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

COMPOUND GROWTH FUND The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a reputation may be invested in the United States. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

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● Savings

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Film-making

Literature

Turn your money into dreams

If you would like to put your money where your dreams are, how about buying the option on a book? It can be quite cheap if you choose a little known author or one who was published a few decades ago - a matter of a few hundred pounds. This buys you the right to develop the book into a television programme, play or film for a limited period, usually a year, followed by the chance to renew the option for another year.

Once you have the option, the difficult - and expensive - part begins. First, you have to find a script-writer, or write a script yourself, and then you have to interest a production company in the finished product.

Anyone can buy an option on a book, and a spokesman for Curtis Brown, the largest literary agents, says:

"But we do not encourage people unless there is a real prospect of a film in the making, because it then precludes serious contenders from taking up the option. But if someone is interested in a book, that you think no-one would want then you indulge their whims."

Mrs Diana Holmes, who is a director of a film production company, knows just how difficult it is to translate an option on a book into anything more.

"Taking up an option is so much better than buying the rights outright because you might not get the script written or be able to raise the money to go ahead with the production."

She brought the rights to Gordon Honeycombe's book *Red Watch*, about the fire brigade, but that although she had a strong script written for a film, it was too expensive to produce. She also had the rights to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* and had a script written by Marina Warner. But the option was sold on to Central Television which is to make a series.

"It can take up to two years to get anywhere near a production," said Mrs Holmes. "It is a lot of hard and you have to keep putting money in the pot to renew the option."

Aid for scribblers

The long-awaited, up-to-date version of *National Savings' Investment Handbook* is now available and professional advisers who have been scribbling in the margin of the old version can breathe again.

The booklet, *Investing in National Savings*, contains everything you need to know - who is eligible to invest, minimum/maximum investments, terms and conditions and, most important, yields. The book is clearly laid out and simple to follow. Surprisingly *National Savings* gives it away and it is available from its Kensington High Street office. Why not change a national cover price and make it available to the general public over Post Office counters?

Noble coin

Ardun Metals is launching a platinum bullion coin to be known as the Noble and it will be legal tender in the Isle of Man. It is not yet known how big the coin will be or what it will cost. Full details available at the beginning of November.

Premium offer

Chelsea Building Society, often in the forefront with premium offers, is paying 8.75 per cent, net of basic rate tax, on its 28-day notice account. This is a full 1.5 per cent above the BSA recommended ordinary share rate and one of the better ones on offer. Minimum investment is £500 and money can be withdrawn on demand with the penalty of 28 days' loss of interest on the amount withdrawn. There is no penalty if the notice period is kept to.

Wintry advice

A list of measures to take to prevent winter damage to homes is included in the latest free leaflet from the British Insurance Association.

Watch out for *Winters* is a mine of advice on what to do to avoid frozen pipes, storm damage and the like - and also what to do to minimise it if it does happen.

The advice is sound, but it highlights the difficulties experienced by the elderly homeowner. "Use tarpaulins, plastic

sheeting or hardboard to keep out the weather", it says, if your roof suffers storm damage. "Clear snow from your loft before it can melt and damage ceilings."

Protection abroad

Buying life assurance if you live or work abroad can be a puzzling business. Sun Alliance has adapted its nine-year term life assurance contract, *CIRTA Plus*, specifically for the expatriate community.

CIRTA stands for convertible, irrevocable, renewable term assurance. A leaflet specially prepared for expatriates gives full details of *CIRTA Plus*, including the tax implications and the cost related to levels of benefit. Some £25,000 worth of cover costs someone under 24 £34.22 a year.

Setting yourself up

Two excellent do-it-yourself packs for people wanting to set up their own business have been produced by Tolley, the specialist tax publishers, in conjunction with Blackstone Franks Smith & Co. accountants. For £12.50, a full kit enables you to set up a limited company,

a partnership or operate as a sole trader. Everything is included with forms for registering for VAT, PAYE documents, Companies Act notices and a variety of explanatory leaflets from the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

I've READ THE SEQUEL - "BANKRUPTCY FOR BEGINNERS."



Special rates

Caravans are being offered special rates by Royal Insurance on its Royal Car Shield 30 policy. This is for family motorists, who have a good driving record.

Cover is given for up to three named drivers, over 30 years old, using the car for social, domestic and pleasure journeys as well as for work.

It is worth bearing in mind, though, that what might be called a special rate by one company can be more expensive than the standard rate quoted by another. It pays to shop around.

Christmas rebates

Discounts of between 22 and 25 are being offered on a range of Braun products to holders of Leicesterscard, which is issued by the Leicesters Building Society. The society believes the discounts will prove attractive to Christmas shoppers. There are rebates on food processors, hairdryers, shavers, clocks and electric toothbrushes. To qualify for a Leicesterscard, you

have to have a Leicesters Share Account and maintain a minimum balance of £500. Discounts are available on everything from home improvements to holidays and travel.

Fighting fraud

In an attempt to combat VAT fraud on gold bullion, coins and scrap, Customs and Excise is introducing a special VAT accounting scheme whereby the VAT is paid to Customs and Excise by the buyer.

The new scheme will be voluntary and limited to established dealers in gold who are registered for VAT and who are specifically authorized to use it.

When the scheme comes into operation, on November 1 the seller will receive a VAT exclusive price for the gold and an undertaking stamped on the invoice that the buyer will pay the VAT immediately to Customs and Excise. This will prevent people buying counterfeit VAT-free in the Channel Islands selling them at the "with VAT" price in Britain. There will no longer be any advantage in roundtripping in this way as the seller will receive the "net-of-VAT" price.

Unit trusts

Australian funds ride high

With several overseas stock markets, including those in New York and Tokyo, achieving new peaks last month, funds that are predominantly invested abroad remain at the head of this year's unit trust league table. In fact, the composition of the top 10 is, with one exception, a repeat of last month, although there has been some shuffling of positions.

The newcomer among the leaders is *Tyndall Australian Securities*. Funds invested down under have been doing remarkably well, since the election of Mr Hawke's Labour Government in March. Stock market prices have risen by as much as 40 per cent while the Australian dollar has strengthened in response to large capital inflows into the country.

In recent weeks, the Australian stock market has also taken heart from the publication of an expansionary federal budget.

However, what gave greater encouragement to investors was the omission of the widely expected resources tax on oil, gas and mining companies as well as the special tax on gold mining operations. The slant of these taxes remains, there is a widely held belief that they were not included in the budget proposals because of a lack of time rather than any loss of enthusiasm.

Not surprisingly, after the

dramatic fall in the Hongkong stock market and the slide in the local currency over recent weeks, *Britannia Hong Kong Performance* has slumped to the bottom of the 1983 performance.

UNIT TRUST TOP TEN

Current value of £100 invested over 9 months to October 1, 1983

1. GT European	179.4
2. Aitken Home Envy & Plus	173.4
3. Oppenheimer Int'l Grth	167.9
4. Henderson European	167.5
5. Abbey Japan	167.0
6. Fidelity Japan	163.0
7. FFI & Target Small Cos	162.7
8. Target Energy	159.5
9. Darlington 100 Performance	157.3
10. Tyndall Australian Secs	157.2

Source: *Planned Savings Magazine*.

ance table. Prices for both *Britannia's* fund and the *Gormone Hongkong* trust, which was launched earlier this year, crashed by more than 25 per cent during September.

Another sector to perform badly last month was gold mines. The bullion price fell some \$10 an ounce in September and has continued its decline this month below the \$400 an ounce level. The fact that the metal has failed to react favourably to a number of

international crises has discouraged investors.

High rates of interest and low levels of inflation have offered more immediate positive returns elsewhere. The FT gold mines index tumbled nearly 15 per cent last month. Reflecting the dismal picture, *Target Gold*, *Gormone Gold* and *Britannia Gold* and General have all recorded price falls over 10 per cent over the past four weeks.

Michael Hockings

● National Westminster Bank is expecting to give £4.5m backing for its social responsibility and community service programme in 1983. Social projects and sponsorship will account for over £1.4m, social secondments more than £1.85m and charitable donations more than £1.25m.

Alternatives to banks

The 0.5 per cent cut in bank base rates to 9 per cent, has left an investment in deposits looking unattractive compared with the competition from the building societies. It is difficult to imagine who is prepared to leave their money on deposit with the banks when there are so many good alternatives.

For the non-taxpayer, a *National Savings Bank* investment account paying 11 per cent offers double the return of the High Street banks. No wonder the banks are being forced to resort to gimmicks to attract junior savers.

The elderly non-taxpayer will get the best return from *National Savings Income Bonds* paying 11.5 per cent - but remember there are penalties if you cash in within the first 12 months and you have to give six

Investment

RETURN ON FIXED INTEREST INVESTMENTS

	Non Taxpayer	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
Bank 7 day Deposits	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.75	2.4	2.2
Building Soc Ordinary Accts	7.25	7.25	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.1
Building Soc Extra Interest Accts	8.25	8.25	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.7
NSB Investment Account	11.0	7.7	6.6	6.05	5.5	4.9	4.4
Money Fund	8.5	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.25	3.8	3.4
Nat Savings Deposit Bond	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6
Nat Savings Certificates	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Nat Savings Income Bonds	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6

National Savings Deposit Bonds and Income Bonds impose penalties for withdrawal within 12 months. National Savings Certificates are five year investments.

months notice of withdrawal thereafter if you want to avoid all penalties. Income Bonds are, effectively, an 18-month investment.

For basic rate taxpayers, building society extra interest accounts offering 8.25 per cent (or more at some societies) are high on the list - paying as

much as *National Savings Certificates* - but with the flexibility of access to your money at 28 days' notice. At the other end of the earnings scale, top rate taxpayers will do best with *National Savings Certificates*.

Borrowers can look forward to an 0.5 per cent cut in overdraft costs.

To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

45% Higher return than your Building Society

Over the last five years Hill Samuel Life's Managed Fund has provided a considerably higher return on savings than you could have got by investing in any of the leading Building Societies. The benefits of the Managed Fund can be obtained by investing in Hill Samuel Life's Investment Portfolio.

The Investment Portfolio can also offer you:

* Preferential tax treatment	* Regular income	* A plan that's tailor-made for you
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An easy investment for higher growth? Cut out the coupon below and send it off today.

I am interested in finding out more about the higher returns to be enjoyed by investing in Hill Samuel Life's Investment Portfolio.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone No. (Work) _____ (Home) _____

Send to: Marketing Department, Hill Samuel Life Assurance Limited, NLA Tower, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR9 2DR. Tel: 01-686 4355.

£1,000 invested on 1st July 1978 in the Hill Samuel Life Managed Fund would have grown to £1,799 on 1st July 1983. £1,000 invested in an Ordinary Share Account paying BSA recommended rates would have grown to £1,523 over the same period.

Building Society News

OCTOBER 1983

Are you married and over 50 years old?

Now there is a savings account exclusively for you, which gives you a better deal than any other Building Society can match.

Not surprisingly, the launch of our high-yielding Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account has already caused quite a stir within the financial press but the Daily Telegraph summed up its real appeal in one simple sentence.

"What is different about this scheme is that it has been designed specifically for married couples between the ages of 50 and 75"

We were very conscious that married couples in the 50 Plus age group desperately needed to build up their savings in the years leading up to and after retirement in order to protect their standard of living. What they wanted was a higher return than that offered from existing accounts. That's why we designed the 50 Plus Account, which automatically boosts normal capital growth returns by as much as 35% for married

couples between the crucial ages of 50-75 and has the added attraction of a unique 10% per annum income option.

So we ask you to compare our exclusive returns for married couples over 50 with the interest from your present building society savings account. Then answer this question - why settle for lower interest rates when a switch to the Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account, a Plan designed exclusively for you, will give your savings an immediate boost?

"On the balance of your investment, after £100 has been used to open a Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account (currently adding 2.25%). The high rates shown above are achieved by making full use of income tax concessions currently available to individuals and to building societies. Rates will vary as the general level of interest rates rises or falls, or if tax rates change. If interest rates fall, it will still be possible to take a 10% income per annum, but there will obviously be a reduction in your investment capital. The account is not designed for short-term savers - full details of investment terms will be sent to you."

10% NET O.P.A. INCOME OPTION

For the first 4 years you have the option to take an income of 10% p.a. free of tax from your building society account* (if you are a basic rate taxpayer). This is equivalent to 14.28% gross.

PLUS - The benefits of the Leicesterscard, FREE

As well as an excellent return on your money, with your account you automatically get a Leicesterscard absolutely free.

The Leicesterscard will help your money go further because it is a discount card that saves money on all sorts of things from hotels and holidays to a new car and garage to put it in. It will also save you money in local shops. You can even apply for a Citibank Savings Cheque Book Account. No other building society will do all this for you.

HOW TO APPLY

You may open an Account for as little as £2,000 or as much as £10,000; the choice is yours. But remember, the Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account is offered to married couples only on a limited subscription series. You should send for details now.

Simply post the coupon below, or call in at your local Leicester Building Society branch for full details of how you can automatically boost your current building society returns without risk.

PLEASE The Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account is available to all married savers

NOTE: over 50, not just existing Leicester Building Society customers.

To: Leicesterscard 50 Plus Account Division
M&P Financial Services Limited, Freeport, BNI 1ZY
Enquiry lines: Brighton (0273) 725392/3
or London (01) 935 0188/7917

NO STAMP IS REQUIRED

New Savings Plan

A novel high return savings plan for married couples between the ages of 50 and 75 has been launched by the Leicester Building Society.

THE TIMES 23 JULY 1983

Leicester Building Society

A member of the Building Societies Association in conjunction with M&P Financial Services Limited, a member company of Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust plc.

Where can you get a decent income, and a chance to see your money grow?

TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST

Anyone looking for an income from their savings these days has a lot of investments to choose from.

Building societies are an obvious possibility but, like most of the others, they don't give your money any real chance of growing.

Unit trusts, on the other hand, give you a chance of getting the very best out of the money you've worked hard to get.

If you've never invested in one before, here's how they work. And how they can work for you.

Making money from industrial growth

When you put your savings into a unit trust they get expertly invested in company shares carefully selected for their good prospects of growth in value.

Then, as the chosen companies achieve successful profits and growth, the value of their shares rises. This, in turn, creates a rise in the value of your unit trust savings.

This is straightforward capital growth at work.

At the same time—and alongside this growth—the managers of the trust pay out the dividends the trust receives, passing on a regular income to those who have invested in the trust.

If it sounds simple, it's because it is.

The only hard part is finding the unit trust which is right for you.

Going for growth and getting an income

The TSB Extra Income Unit Trust was launched just under a year ago, in November 1982, and has already proved its worth as a first-class investment.

In that short time, the offer price for Income Units in the trust has already risen by 30.2% which means that, if you had invested, say, £1,000 in TSB Extra Income Unit Trust last November, it would be worth £1,302 now.*

And your money would be earning a healthy income as well—currently 7.6%†.

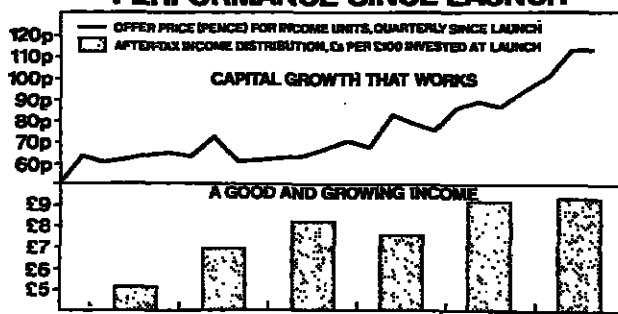
Prospects for the future

Achieving results like this so far is one thing, you may say, but what about the future?

TSB Extra Income Unit Trust is managed by Central Trustee Savings Bank, a team of Investment Managers whose skills have helped TSB become one of the country's largest unit trust groups.

As a measure of their success (and as a guide to the future of Extra Income) just look at the way they've managed the TSB Income Unit Trust since it was launched in 1977.

TSB INCOME UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE SINCE LAUNCH



You can see that, by any standards, those who invested at the launch have done pretty well, with their capital increased by almost 150%, and an after-tax income of 9.34% for 1983.

Aiming to keep income up

For TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, the Managers' aim is to get that little bit extra for our investors by continuing with the kind of approach

*Figures calculated on an offer price basis at 5th Oct. 1983.
†Estimated gross yield on 5th Oct. 1983.

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. Indeed, the funds we manage at present total over £400 million, spread across eight different unit trusts.

These trusts include the following: TSB American, TSB Extra Income, TSB General, TSB Gift & Fixed Interest, TSB Income, TSB International, TSB Pacific and TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trusts.

which has made the last year so successful. This has included investment in metals, engineering and financial companies.

You should remember, of course, that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up. You should, therefore, regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

So we'd recommend that you keep part of your savings in a short-term home.

Easy investment with no strings attached

As far as paperwork is concerned, it couldn't be easier.

Simply fill in the coupon below telling us how much you want to invest—as little as £250 or as much as you like—send it to us with your cheque (made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited), and we'll acknowledge your order immediately.

Do this before December 31st 1983 and, as a special

Introductory Bonus, we'll add another 1% to your unit holding, at no extra cost to you.

When you invest you will get as many units as your money will buy, according to the "offer" or selling price ruling on the day we receive your investment. For your guidance, the offer price for Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust on 5th October 1983 was 65.1p XD.

Should you want to, you can quickly and easily cash in all or part of your investment, simply by contacting us.

A positive move for your pocket

Over two million people have already invested in unit trusts, many of them with us. If you haven't done so yet, now is a good time to join them.

The world's trade and industry is picking up. More and more companies are beginning to see better and better profits.

By investing in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust you will be sharing in those profits by getting a decent, regular income and a chance of seeing your money grow.

And isn't that, after all, what you're looking for?

SOME FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Unit trusts, like other forms of investment, are governed by various regulations, designed to protect your money. The facts relating to this unit trust are set out here, for your information.

The Managers of the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The Investment Managers are Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Fees are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1/16th of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1/12th of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

No income is paid out on April 15th and October 15th each year. We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group. It is registered at Keene's House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. The company is registered in England and Wales, number 1629825.

TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST

1% INTRODUCTORY BONUS

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keene's House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG Tel: (0264) 62188.

I/We wish to invest £ (min £250) in Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

If you would prefer Accumulation Units, please tick here ☐ A bonus allocation of 1% of units will be made to those investing through this offer before December 31st 1983.

I/We would also like to know how to invest for the benefit of children through your Children's Gift Plan ☐ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms (For names)

(Surname)

(Address)

(Postcode)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Joint applicants must all sign and attach their names and addresses separately. This offer is not open to those under 18 or to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

TSB

Unit trust performance

The table shows the value at October 1 of £100 invested on February 1, 1983, after to offer price basis, net income reinvested. Statistics supplied by Financial Savings Magazine.

FUND	Units	Value	FUND	Units	Value
FT European	165.1	1	Stewart Brit Cap	120.5	19
Fidelity Japan	159.0	2	CanLife Inc	120.5	19
Opportunity II (Gth)	158.5	3	Buckmaster Camb	120.4	19
Abbey Japan	158.0	4	Practical	120.4	19
Asia Fin Inc & Rs	156.6	5	Pearl Gth	120.4	19
ESL Samuel Europ	152.8	6	S&P Scoyields	120.3	19
Descent Tokyo	150.7	7	ESL Sam Spec Sits	120.3	19
FTI & Trg Smll Co	148.3	8	GI US & Gen	120.3	20
Target Energy	148.2	9	Schroder Gen	120.2	20
Darlington Tot Perf	147.8	10	Quadrant Inter	120.2	20
Henderson Euro	146.3	11	Fidelity Inter	120.1	20
TSB Pacific	144.0	12	Scottish Amio Eqty	120.1	20
UK Japan	142.9	13	Manulife Gth	120.1	20
Target Japan	142.8	14	Buckmaster Smll Co	120.1	20
Hindrup Lp Sp Sits	142.6	15	Rossmore Europ	120.0	20
M&G Japan & Gen	142.4	16	M&G Truiste	120.0	20
Stewart Japan	141.5	17	Hill Samuel Int	120.0	21
F&C Far Eastern	141.0	18	Gartmore Ex Inc	120.0	21
Brewin Capital	140.9	19	Bardaynuc Am	120.0	21
Reliance Jap Perf	140.5	20	Kleinwrt Bk. Yd	119.9	21
Henderson Jap	140.3	21	FT Euro 2 Sm Co	119.8	21
Tyndall Far East	139.8	22	FT Ex Yield	119.7	21
Victoria Univ En	139.8	23	Franklin Cap	119.7	21
Quadrant Rec	139.4	24	S&P High Yield	119.6	21
Profric Pa Eastern	139.0	25	Lloyds Bk Pn Ben	119.6	21
Gartmore Oil & Gas	138.9	26	L&C Income	119.6	21
Mersey Amer G	138.9	27	Midland Bk G. G.	119.5	21
Ch Japan & Gen	138.3	28	Mersey Amer G & R	119.5	22
Gartmore Japan	138.1	29	Perpetual Inc	119.4	22
Canon Income	137.8	30	MLA	119.4	22
Target US Spec Bk	137.7	31	James Finlay In Tst	119.4	22
Barrington Europ	137.5	32	Brown Shiply H. In	119.4	22
Mersey Amer G	137.5	33	Britannia Assets	119.4	22
S&P Euro Groth	137.4	34	Schroder Amer	119.3	22
Ald Hambro Jap	136.4	35	Lloyds Bk Inc	119.3	22
Midland Bk Jp & Pn	135.0	36	Tyndall Inc	119.1	22
F&C Cap Inc	134.8	37	Britannia Fin Sec	119.1	23
Schroder Tokyo	134.8	38	L&C Gen	119.0	23
Henderson Rec	134.7	39	Lyndall H. Yld Fd	118.9	23
Brown Ship Orient	134.7	40	TR Inc Growth	118.9	23
M&G Amer Gen	134.4	41	S&P UK Equity	118.9	23
Artburn Pgn Gth	133.2	42	Marine Carre	118.7	23
Ald Ham Sp Sits	132.9	43	Britannia Amer Gth	118.7	23
Manulife Int Gth	132.8	44	Hill Samuel Brit	118.7	23
UK Technology	131.8	45	Buckmaster Beckn	118.8	23
Tyndall Amer Sess	131.6	46	Bardaynuc Rec	118.8	23
New Ca America	131.5	47	Stockbridge Amer	118.7	23
M&G Midld & Gen	131.4	48	Ald Hambro Int	118.7	24
Is Fyld Wld Gen	131.4	49	Minster	118.6	24
TSB Japan	131.3	50	Henderson Fin	118.6	24
M&G Recovery	131.3	51	Tyndall Amer Sess	118.6	24
Franklin Rec	131.2	52	Profric Pa Eastern	118.5	24
Gartmore Amer	130.7	53	Nat Wat Energy	118.5	24
FT Far East & Gen	130.3	54	Mifw Inc	118.5	24
Brown Ship Tech	130.0	55	Hill Sam Cap	118.5	24
Artburn East & Gen	129.9	56	Nelson High Inc	118.4	25
M&G Amer & Gen	129.6	57	Creas High Dis	118.4	25
Henderson Gth Tech	129.5	58	Brit Am Spec Sits	118.3	25
Barrington	129.5	59	FT Wldwide Cap	118.2	25
Canon Growth	129.5	60	More Int	118.2	25
S&P Select Int	129.3	61	Hill Sam Inc	118.2	25
Leo Capital	129.3	62	Bridge Inc	118.2	25
S&P Japan Growth	129.1	63	Abby High Inc Eq	118.2	25
Canon Gth Sess	128.9	64	Nat Wat Fyld Inv	118.1	25
JS Finlay Internat	128.8	65	Cymant Nth Am	118.1	25
F&C Income	128.8	66	Dun Law Oceans	118.1	25
Tgt American Eagle	128.6	67	Nat Wat Gth Invest	117.9	26
S&P New Tech	128.6	68	MGM UK Gth	117.9	26
NFI Overseas	128.5	69	TSB Spec Sits	117.9	26
Anderson Pn Sits	128.3	70	Ryn Sply Inc	117.9	26
Target Commodty	128.1	71	Brit Prop Shires	117.8	26
Franklin Int Gth	127.9	72	Belyunc Ex Inc	117.8	26
M&G Conv Gth	127.8	73	Hill Sam Resear	117.7	26
S&P Vld St Gth	127.7	74	Rel Nat Life	117.7	26
Target Wldwide Rec	127.6	75	Artburn Nth Am	117.7	26
Profric Tech	127.4	76	TSB Spec Sits	117.7	26
Royal Life Int	127.0	77	Ald Hambro H Inc	117.7	27
Gartmore British	127.0	78	Fidelity Nth Am	117.7	27
Fidelity Am Spec Sits	126.8	79	ESL Sam Spec Sits	117.6	27
Equity & Law Far E	126.8	80	Ald Ham Eq Inc	117.6	27
Brewin Gth & In	126.7	81	Stodd Life Eq	117.5	27
Lloyds Bk Nth Am	126.5	82	S&P Fin Sec	117.5	27
Robert Fraser	126.3	83	M&G Spec Gen	117.5	27
Fidelity Spec Sits	126.1	84	TSB Income	117.4	27
Steady American	125.9	85	Prudential	117.4	27
S&P Fin Indust	125.9	86	M&G Fldo In Ts	117.4	27
Lloyds Bk Ea Int	125.9	87	Brit Nth High Inc	117.4	28
Vanguard Spec Sits	125.7	88	Ald Ham Rec	117.4	28
Schroder Spec Sits	125.7	89	Abbey Am Gth	117.4	28
James Capl N. Am	125.7	90	Abbey Am Gth	117.4	28
Barrington Sm Cos	125.6	91	Vangl Trustee	117.4	28
ESL Amer Gth	125.5	92	Ryl Land Cap Ace	117.3	28
Bardaynuc Gp Pn	125.4	93	Headon Fyld Int	117.3	28
Tr Overseas Gth	125.3	94	Headon Fyld Int	117.2	28
Lloyds Bk It Tech	125.2	95	TSB Spec Sits	117.2	28
Bishopgate Prog	125.1	96	ESL Spec Sits	117.1	28
Barrington N. Am	125.1	97	Nat Smaller Cos	117.1	28
James Capl N. Am	125.1	98	Nat West Income	117.1	28
Tyndall Scot Inc	124.7	99	Lloyds Life Eqty	117.1	29
Bardaynuc Aust	124.7	100	College Hldg	117.0	29
London Wall Int	124.6	101	Academy Gth	117.0	29
Hindrup O. & N. R.	124.6	102	Tyndall Pn	116.9	29
Rowan High Yld	124.4	103	ESL Spec Sits	116.9	29
Henderson Int	124.4	104	Ald Hambro Sm Cos	116.9	29
M&G Dividend	124.3	105	Midland Bk Capital	116.8	29
Hill Samuel Pr Br	124.3	106	Bk of Ire Br & Cos	116.8	29
Henderson Am Si Co	124.1	107	S&P Amer Sm Cos	116.8	30
Perpetual Gth	124.1	108	Artburn H Inc	116.8	30
Rossmore Amer	124.0	109	New Cn Cos	116.7	30
Wickmore	123.9	110	Ald Hambro First	116.7	30
Britannia Rec	123.9	111	Wickmore Divd	116.6	30
Schroder Aust	123.8	112	Vanguard Gth	116.6	30
Bishopgate Int	123.8	113	Brit Inc & Gth	116.6	30
Vanguard High Yld	123.7	114	Norwich Union Gp	116.5	30
Profric Int	123.7	115	Nelson Int	116.5	30
M&G Magna	123.6	116			
Henderson Am Rec	123.6	117			
Creas Internl	123.6	118			
Chief Amer	123.6	119			
ESL Spec Sits	123.6	120			
M&G Am & Gen	123.5	1			
Eq & Lw Nth Am	123.4	2			
Nat Wat Fin	123.3	3			
NFI Gth	123.2	4			
World Wide	123.2	5			
Brit Sheld	123.1	6			
Schroder Inc	123.1	7			
M&G Com & Gen	123.1	8			
MGM High Inc	123.1	9			
Midland Bk Sm Cos	123.1	10			
M&G Comp Gth	122.9	11			
Crown High Inc	122.9	12			
Murray Europ	122.8	13			
ESL Europ	122.8	14			
ESL Wld Gth	122.7	15			
Ald Ham Am Tech	122.7	16			
Fid Mx Inc Eqty	122.7	17			
Ald Ham Pn	122.7	18			
Ald Ham Pn	122.7	19			
ESL Spec Sits	122.6	20			
TSB Ext Inc	122.6	21			
S&P Univ Gth	122.6	22			
Bridge Cap	122.5	23			
Fid Mx Inc	122.5	24			
New Cn Cos	122.5	25			
Ald Ham Tech	122.3	26			
Rowan America	122.2	27			
Quand Gen	122.2	28			
Fidelity Am	122.1	29			
Brown Shiply Rec	122.1	30			
Bridge Int Rec	122.1	31			
Tudall Nth Am	122.0	32			
Egry & Law High Inc	122.0	33			
ESL Pn & Gen	122.0	34			
Target M & S	121.7	35			
Ridgfield Inc	121.7	36			
Mid Bk N Amer	121.7	37			
GI Internl	121.7	38			
Barrington H Yd	121.6	39			
Ald Hambro Fd	121.6	40			

Etonian leads on a Far Eastern flyer

The whole Digweed family entered the competition, and at the beginning the four sons, who work in banking, stock-

is standing at number 13. "We are feeling pretty pleased with ourselves. Something we set out on paper in January is coming true," he said.



Recovery (42) and Stewart British Capital (194). "We are now more enthusiastic for Japan because of the threat of the dollar weakening and the yen firming up", he said. "I don't think the UK fund will go well. If we had had the courage of our convictions we would

taken a bit of a pounding recently especially in the US after the failure of Osborne Computers. An investment in technology is always going to be a bit of a roller coaster ride.

"And on the commodities, it is a bit like our selection of the smaller markets in the Far East

6 Hongkong is a very volatile market – high rewards big losses

What of the future for Hongkong? "I believe Hongkong will remain extremely useful to the Chinese as a gateway to the Western world which China needs to earn foreign currency".

Vivien Goldsmith

Dr Hargreaves says that going to see the bank manager about finance might be a disappointing experience. According to the book, "managers in small branches are often not sufficiently experienced to assess such propositions". The problem is they won't admit it.

The book provides a map of City finance and is published by Heinemann, at £9.95p, in association with Newmarket (Venture Capital), which is backing Baronsmead.

For a copy of the Memorandum giving details write to Minster Trust Limited, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 9BH (phone 01-623 1050).

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Charles puts the years behind him

By John Hennessey, Golf Correspondent

The Suntory world match-play tournament which has already yielded its fair share of excitement, achieved another milestone at Wentworth yesterday when the three surviving Americans in the second round were dispatched. It is the first time that the United States have not been represented in the semi-final round.

The survivors, Severiano Ballesteros (Spain), Greg Norman (Australia), Bob Charles (New Zealand), and Nick Faldo (Britain), play-off over 36 holes today in that order. Faldo is the only one who has not won

Second round results

S Ballesteros (Sp) bt B Langer (WG), 7 and 6.
G Norman (Aus) bt C Pate (US), 3 and 2.
R Charles (NZ) bt W Arnold (US), 3 and 2.
N Faldo (GB) bt H Irwin (US), 4 and 2.

Today's semi-finals

8.30 and 12.45 Ballesteros v Norman.
9.00 and 1.15 Faldo v Charles.

previously. Charles having been successful in 1969, Norman in 1980, and Ballesteros in 1981 and again last year. The prizes they seek range from £11,000 to £35,000.

Yesterday's golf, matching the conditions as the rain dripped from a heavy cloud cover, lacked the lustre of the day before as the four winners built up big leads early in the proceedings and overcame what few alarms assailed them in the afternoon.

Charles is the odd man out of the last four, in playing terms at least, for at 47 he might be thought to be over-reaching himself. He seemed only to be cast as a bit player when the draw was made, qualified by reason of his victory 14 years ago. But the draw pitted him first against the only two players in the field who were shorter off the tee. Now he has to face Faldo, and will certainly be hitting first into the greens.

His years began to tell as the long day unfolded. He had played well, he said afterwards, for 22 holes. And well he might, because then he was eight up on Bill Rogers and four under par for the holes played. From that point he was "either playing the man, thinking about tomorrow,

losing my concentration or just getting tired".

He missed the short fifth in the afternoon with a three-iron, and failed to match Rogers' birdie at the seventh. He recovered to be six up at the ninth and again saw the holes slip away, the 12th honourably, to an eagle three, the 14th and 15th more culpably. He, the master putter, took two from four feet at the 14th and from six feet at the next. From dormy five he had been reduced to dormy three, but from a good lie in a fairway bunker he fashioned a par four at the 16th and Rogers could not make the 15 footer he needed for salvation.

Bernhard Langer, of Germany, was the first to strike in the top match with birdies at the sixth and seventh, but he got little change thereafter from the ailing Spaniard. The plague is still with Ballesteros and one marvels that he is able to play so well between the coughs and sneezes, the sniffs and the nose blowing.

His voice is in his boots just now, but his spirits, it seems, could not be higher after his ninth successive match-play victory in this tournament. He sacrificed a little length yesterday because of his fragile condition "swinging nice and easy", he said later, but compensated fully with his peerless short game. Langer played the remaining holes in the morning in par, which was a wholly inadequate answer to Ballesteros's six birdies.

The afternoon carried an air of foregone conclusion about it, since there is no man in the world who can expect to give Ballesteros three holes start and beat him. There was the odd exchange of holes to the sixth and then Ballesteros killed off his man with four successive threes. He holed from 18 feet, 10 feet and 30 feet for birdies and when Langer hit his tee shot to the short 10th into a bunker we were witnessing the last rites. Seven up with eight to play, Ballesteros needed only to win another hole or halve two holes, which he comfortably did, matching Langer's birdie four at the 12th with a three iron to 30 feet.

Norman is making up lost ground

By Peter Ryde

In spite of losing the first two holes Greg Norman soon built a lead, something that appeared not to disturb Calvin Peete in the least. The atmosphere was agreeable, if a trifle comatose, except when Norman was hitting the ball. If one is thinking of Norman as a likely championship winner one has to ignore the scorching figures being scored ahead of him by Ballesteros, whom he plays today, but inoperative plays an important part in end-of-year events and Norman, after a season interrupted by a knee operation, has leeway to make up.

For most of the day his concentration was good and he holed out impressively. Also on the credit side, he had the right psychology for this grueling week and, apart from a bad lapse when in sight of home, he is scoring better than he has been. He is by no means satisfied with his game - he reckons it will be another two months before he is really fit - and that it hardly the mood in which to take on Ballesteros in form.

Peete is according to statistics, America's most consistent driver but yesterday his shots to the pin seldom threatened and his putting

never reached the scintillating level it has done in America. A total of 33 puts in a round of 74 left him five down at lunch.

A series of halves in par, with wet weather setting in, made it look for a time as though the match would slide into oblivion, but Norman suddenly lost his driving. He presented Peete with the 12th and 13th, driving both times into trees and leaving the match where he would never have risked in medal play.

He attributed this to complacency creeping into his mood - a feeling perhaps encouraged by Peete's pretending to concede the match when he walked to the 12th tee five down. He pretended to concede the match as he walked to the 12th tee five down. He pretended to concede the match as he walked to the 12th tee five down. He pretended to concede the match as he walked to the 12th tee five down.



Birdie watchers: Norman and caddy line up a putt (Photograph Ian Stewart)

The Red Sea parts for the wandering Englishman

By David Miller

If Nick Faldo was the inadvertent beneficiary on Thursday of some mindless spectator's impulse to toss his errant ball back on the green, the effect yesterday of this malpractice was to leave the crowded galleries parting like the Red Sea at the merest whisper of Faldo's ball. They had quite a few.

As the first player advanced eagerly to his first match-play semi-final, three serious occasions between the second and eleventh holes when he was either in the packed spectator fringe or close enough for anyone with a long leg to nudge him in the right direction.

The fact that the incident which sank the luckless Graham Marsh is regarded as profoundly unsatisfactory - however clumsily officious, reacted to what was all too apparent on television - is one reason why golf is rather better to watch than many other professional sports these days. Ray Floyd may complain in a current magazine that the British crowds are blatantly prejudiced in abuse of the ball, but it is said in America that Arnold Palmer's ball heads off fortunes kneecaps so often that he is never allowed to play.

Yesterday there were stewards in blue blazers, eye on loathed shots, leaping about like Hungarian scoundrels to ensure that spectators did not meddle with play, and a lady from England who complained that Irwin's ball down the back of her sack at the 14th was arrested only by her embarrassment.

With Faldo's four up after the morning round, comfortably in command and seemingly untouched by the occasional hiss of unthinking disapproval aimed at him during the early holes, there seemed to be no chance - unless one remembered his habit of allowing leads to evaporate, as he did last year. It nearly happened yesterday.

At the fourth he went into a gorge back, played a backhand square across the course and out of bounds.

Card of course				
Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds
1	471	4	10	136
2	155	3	11	376
3	424	4	12	493
4	501	5	13	441
5	191	3	14	179
6	389	4	15	469
7	389	4	16	580
8	389	4	17	571
9	450	4	18	502

Out 3,361 35 In 3,584 37

and eventually abandoned the hole. At the seventh he was in heather, then went off the back of the green but the crowd, clipped back clean across the green almost into the crowd the other side he was now two up and shaking his head in quiet bewilderment in the steady light drizzle which made the ball heavy.

It was over the next four holes that Irwin failed to nail his man when he was slipping, for the American consistently missed his

putts, regularly teasing aside his club as he saw his scope for recovery slipping out of his hands. He had a comparatively easy 12-footer at the short tenth on the plateau of a green pitched high above the tee.

By now the crowd was becoming really big in spite of the weather. At the eleventh, with people climbing trees and ranging back down the course far beyond hundred yards to crane their necks for a glimpse of the green, Irwin missed five feet and was again three down, then down at the twelfth once more when he missed his second putt a brilliant stroke which made the ball heavy.

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True, they were unfamiliar with the pace of the new court, which affected the bounce, and with the background which he had to fight the ball against rows of seats. True, the gap in prize money between winner and loser was to be £1,500. Yet the stereotypical mediocrity of the tennis was further reduced in quality by a stream of errors, often in attempting what must be regarded as simple shots at this level.

When a group of schoolchildren walked out, there was a cynical suspicion that they might be asking for their money back on the grounds that their tennis education had been retarded. When the line judges were replaced by a fresh

crew, the departing officials were presumably relieved to be relieved. These players specialize in the serve and volley, but there were breaks of service and break points in five other games. Drysdale served seven double-faults and Feaver five. In return for his £1 entry fee, he has already won £2,650.

Virginia Wade advanced to the women's semi-finals when Kate Bashford's serve, presumably, it turned out, because a hospital examination suggested later that a local anaesthetic would have eased the pain from damaged rib muscles.

The women's doubles, which produced an inviting semi-final between Miss Wade and Sue Mappin (the national team leader and a substitute partner), and Lesley Charles and Glynnis Coles. All four have played Wimbledon Cup doubles, but never in these pairings.

Chris Lloyd, withdrew from the women's tennis grand prize of Detroit yesterday because of a stomach upset that a doctor described as flu-like. For some reason his withdrawal is low this year and this is the fourth tournament in which I have either to default or play feeding ill.

CRICKET

Yorkshire entrench in civil war

As the reaction to Yorkshire Cricket Club's decision to refuse Geoff Boycott a contract grows fiercer, the club produced a statement justifying the decision.

The principal defence put forward by the chairman of Yorkshire's public relations sub-committee, Julian Vallance yesterday, was a list of the names of the men who had recommended Boycott's non-retention, who include Norman Yardley, Kenneth Burgess, Paul Sharpe, Freddie Trueman and Ray Illingworth.

Mr Vallance asked: "Can they all be wrong? Can they all be motivated by hostility to Geoff Boycott? Are there critics better qualified? Are there critics better informed and closer to the action? He asked of the three members of the public relations sub-committee who stood against the Boycott decision: "Have they made Ray Illingworth's task any easier, have they helped the cause and career of any player, including Boycott?"

Meanwhile the pro-Boycott Reform Group of Yorkshire members will be reconstituted on Sunday. So far, 30 Yorkshire members have resigned since the news of Boycott's break with the club, but a spokesman for the Reform Group, Brian Briggs, said they wanted members to stay within the club, and use their voting power to take up the Boycott decision over-turned.

Briggs has organized a public

meeting to be held at Ouse, near Wakefield on Sunday night.

If the Reform Group collect 250 signatures "on a petition, then Yorkshire must have a special general meeting. The last such meeting cost the club £10,000 in 1976, and it is reckoned that it will cost £12,000 this time.

Meanwhile, a compromise has been put forward by a pro-Boycott millionaire, Bob Silcock, who offers a seven-figure contract for Boycott, which would allow him to play through his testimonial year.

He said yesterday: "I have spoken to Geoff this morning, and although no Yorkshire offer has been approached, this seems to be the way of resolving the dispute on all sides. Another special general meeting, with the loss of up to half the membership, would be a serious financial blow that might even bankrupt the club."

The Yorkshire captain, Richard Gelliville, has announced his retirement from county cricket. Gelliville, aged 40, has played for Yorkshire for 18 years, the last four as captain. He made his debut in 1966 and has taken nearly 400 wickets and scored over 2,000 runs for the county. His successor is Phil Thorne.

The Middlesex secretary, Alan Wright, has resigned to take up an appointment in the travel industry at the beginning of 1984.

TENNIS

Comedy of errors no laughing matter

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Robin Drysdale, aged 31 and the tournament organizer, advanced to the semi-final round of the men's singles with a 7-5 win over John Feaver, seven months his senior, in the Refuge Assurance National Championships at Telford yesterday. Feaver had served for a 5-2 lead in the first set and had a set point against service, at 5-4 in the second.

Feaver was tournament director of this year's Silk Cut inter-club championships. As their ages and administrative roles suggest, these former British internationals can no longer hope to become better players and are looking for something less strenuous to do. Sadly, yesterday's match - the first on a special "short" court, with tiered seating on three sides exaggerated their deficiencies.

The women's doubles, which produced an inviting semi-final between Miss Wade and Sue Mappin (the national team leader and a substitute partner), and Lesley Charles and Glynnis Coles. All four have played Wimbledon Cup doubles, but never in these pairings.

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RACING: BRITISH VICTORY ANTICIPATED IN IRISH ST LAGER

Petorius can confirm sprint potential

By Michael Seely

Petorius can show himself to be the fastest two-year-old in training over five furlongs by winning the Cornwallis Stakes at Ascot this afternoon. As far as next season's classics are concerned we shall know more after next week's Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket. But a decisive victory for Petorius would see Michael Stoute's Mummy's Petot confirm his position as a potential sprint champion.

The style of Petorius's victory in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at York was breathtaking as he raced home five lengths clear of the subsequent Ayr winner, Rocket Alert. Petorius has also won at the Western meeting when the colt had to work harder before beating African Abandon by a length in the Harry Roseberg Memorial Trophy. However, that was in soft going and today's faster surface should be more to Petorius's liking.

Defeating Dancer and Fawzi should prove to be Petorius's main rivals. Henry Cecil's Habitat colt won the Windsor Castle Stakes at the Royal meeting and the Chesterfield Stakes on the July course before finishing a creditable fourth to Siberian Sun in the Prix Morny. Defeating Dancer also acquired himself nobly when running Superlative to half a length in Doncaster's Flying Children Stakes.

A rare set to is promised for the Bets Stakes. This always competitive sprint handicap features a meeting between three horses in top form, Petong, Singing Sailor and Ameghino. Petong was having his first race of the season when

beating Singing Sailor by a length at the September meeting. Singing Sailor is now 8-1 better placed and has confirmed his well being by finishing a good third to Play Our Song at Newmarket last week.

The issue should still be close as Petong quickened in good style, that afternoon. However, neither of the pair may succeed in beating Ameghino who was backed from 12-1 to 4-1 before landing the gamble at Epsom.

Jeremy Tree sets punters a puzzle by running Sylph and Dancing Affair in the Princess Royal Stakes. Tony Ives rides Sylph who showed herself to be capable of winning a race of this nature when third to High Hawk and Give Thanks in the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster. Bruce Raymond takes the mount on Dancing Affair. The Quiet Fling filly excelled herself when beating His Honour at York in August, but disappointed at Newmarket last week behind Tanky and Zephyrus. However, that affair developed into a sprint from the bushes and Dancing Affair should be seen to better advantage in a strongly run race. Sylph is preferred to Dancing Affair. New Colors and John Dunlop's Superlative to half a length in Doncaster's Flying Children Stakes.

Michael Dickinson should steal the limelight once again at Ayr where the champion National Hunt trainer can land a double by winning the Philip Cornes Novice Hurdle qualifier with Miguel Clement and the Timeform (Chasers and Hurdles) Handicap. The comparison is inexperienced. Miguel

Clement is only just preferred to Neville Crump's easy Cardale winner, Straight Down but that bold front runner Marnik is a confident selection on his first appearance of the season.

Almree's historic stands are to be demolished after the running of the 1984 Grand National. Speaking at Ascot yesterday, Ivan Straker, the chief executive of Seagram (Europe), the new sponsors of the world's greatest steeplechase, said: "The old stands will be given a lick of paint and generally smartened up for next year's race. After that they will be pulled down. In future we will probably have temporary stands erected, just like they have for the open golf championship."

Seagrams are of course the firm, whose spontaneous gesture last May has helped to save the National for posterity. They have already guaranteed a total of £750,000. £400,000 was allocated towards the sum paid to Bill Davies, the previous owner of the site. And the remaining funds cover a guaranteed payment of £75,000 in prize money for five years. Seagrams have also taken an option to continue their sponsorship for a further five year period.

"Although it has been marvellous to help to save the race, Mr Straker said, "we see this as a commercial as well as a philanthropic gesture. All the other races on Grand National day will carry the brand names of our products."

Bob Champion has already backed Joy Carrier at 500-1 to become the first woman to win the National on King Spruce. At



Oratavo: on the mark in Ascot's Bustino Handicap

Ascot yesterday some sizeable wagers were struck about Gay Kelleway becoming the first of her sex to achieve this feat on Donagel Prince in the Cesarewitch. Her father's 1982 Schweppes Gold Trophy winner was backed from 25-1 to 20-1 for the second leg of the autumn double after finishing fourth to Camacho in the Wyndham Stakes.

Walter Swinburn, the hero of last Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, was in the news again after Leipzig had passed the post a neck in front of Alnoad in the Tankerville Nursery. It appeared that Michael Stoute's two-year-old had swerved to the right after quickening to take the lead. The stewards found that accidental interference had occurred, and reversed the placings of the first and second. The winner is trained by John Dunlop for Sheikh Mohammed whose brother, Hamdan al Maktoum had earlier won the Marlborough House Stakes with Onatash.

Band should strike a winning note

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The Irish Racing authorities have capitulated to the argument of those favouring opening up the last of the season's classics, the Irish St Leger, to older horses and this event, first run in 1916, takes on its new guise at the Curragh this afternoon.

The change has certainly proved attractive to English trainers as the only two four-year-olds to take advantage of the new conditions, Knaprook and Mountain Lodge, are both trained there.

As three-year-olds both these colts enjoyed fine winning runs. Knaprook scoring six times, while Mountain Lodge included the Cesarewitch amongst her three successes.

At weight for age, however, they may have to give best to two other English runners, the three-year-olds Band and Yawa. Band, a stable companion of the Doncaster St Leger winner Sun Princess, has made up into a highly consistent performer, winning five of his last six starts.

On his most recent outing, in the Cumberland Lodge Stakes at Ascot, Band came from behind to beat Looking For by a length with Knaprook only sixth.

At Longchamps in June, Yawa gave Geoff Lewis his most important victory as a trainer so far when winning the time-honoured Grand Prix de Paris. His margin of 25.584 Elie Frois (1m), in which two lengths did not indicate his real superiority for he survived a violent sear in the straight, as he

attempted to duck out through an exit. Yawa has not won since then, but finished a reasonable fifth to Sun Princess at Doncaster and if there should be heavy rain overnight at the Curragh, his chances would be improved.

Vincent and David O'Brien will each be represented, the former by Colonial Flag and his son by Arctic Lord. These two colts were in action earlier this week. Arctic Lord winning a handicap at the Phoenix Park on Monday while later in the afternoon, Colonial Flag was surprisingly beaten by Camisage who profited from a show gallop. Colonial Flag would better this afternoon but would need to improve substantially if he is to beat off the English challenge with Band favoured to defeat Yawa.

King Of Clubs (John Mathias), Nasr (Pat Eddery), Northern Tempest (Walter Swinburn) and Executive Mel (Dennis McKeay) are the British hopes in the £22,361 Gran Criterium (8f) at San Siro, Milan, tomorrow.

Lester Piggott rides the likely favourite, Spirit Du Nord, in the £21,039 Elie Frois (1m), in which Cologne tomorrow. The St Leger second has seven opponents led by Jalmood (Greville Starkey).

Whisky Talk (Steve Carthen) has each way prospects in the 20 runner £15,584 Elie Frois (1m), in which Gouverneur (Starkey) also represents Britain.

(ON BBC1 and ITV)

3.40 JEFFERSON SMURFIT MEMORIAL IRISH ST LAGER (253,780 Irish pounds; 1m 6f) (10 runners)
1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
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Ascot

Draw no advantage.

Tote: Double 3.0, 4.10. Treble: 2.80, 3.35, 4.40.

[Television (BBC1) 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 HYPERION STAKES (2-y-c; £5,225; 7f) (11 runners)

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7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

Worcester

Draw no advantage.

Tote: Double 3.0, 4.10. Treble: 2.80, 3.35, 4.40.

[Television (BBC1) 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

1.40 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

1.50 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

2.00 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

2.10 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

2.30 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

2.50 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
6 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
7 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
8 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
9 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
10 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5

3.00 CARLING BLACK LABEL LAGER HANDICAP (4,357; 7f) (15 runners)

1 1101 MOUNTAIN LODGE (G) 4-6-7 D J Dunlop 7
2 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
3 321 ARCTIC LORD (G) 5-11-2 D J Dunlop 4
4 112 COLONIAL FLAG (G) 5-11-2 M J O'Brien 5
5

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SUNDAY VARIATION

(Continued from facing page)

BBC 1 Wales 6.10-6.15pm
News-Wales 6.10-6.15pm
Weather Scotland 6.10-6.15pm
Scoreboard 10.00-10.40pm
Fiddlers Rascals 10.40-11.25pm Sat
(including Show Jumping: In the
Hooves of the Year Show)
Ireland 5.00-5.10pm Northern Irish

England 8.10-8.15 London, Sport

TSW As London except 10.00 Getting on, 11.12 Look and see, 11.30-12.30 West week, 1.00 Gardens for 2.00 Farming News, 2.30 The Prisoner, 2.45 Arab Cartel, 3.00-3.30 Soap, 3.45-4.00 Soap, 4.15 Soap, 4.30 Soap, 4.45 Soap, 5.00-5.30 Songbirds, 12.30am Pictorial, closedown

YORKSHIRE As London except 9.25am-10.00 Getting on, 11.00 Makers, 11.15 Farming Diary, 1.00-1.15pm Soap, 1.30-1.45 Soap, 12.30am Film, 12.35 Closedown

GRANADA As London except 9.25am Film, 10.00 Cheese Masterpieces, 6.30-10.00 of Man, 11.00 Makers, 11.25 Soap, 11.30-12.30 Down to Earth, 1.00pm-2.00 Soap, 1993, 2.30 Soap, 3.00-3.30 Soap, 3.45-4.00 Soap, 4.15 Soap, 4.30 Soap, 4.45 Soap, 5.00-5.30 Love Bn, 12.30am Closedown

BORNER As London except

11.55-12.00 Border Diary.

[illegible]

Wattoo Wattoo. 11.30-12.00

MR TWIGG, 4.30-5.00 California News, 5.35-6.30 Battistini's Gas 12.30am Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL 4 As London ex- Starts, 1.55-2.10 Morning
Starting point, 5.00 Survival, 5. spoons, 6.00-6.30 Songmakers
Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London ex- 9.25 Morning
9.30-10.00 Getting On, 11.00 Lookaround, 11.05 Lost Kingdoms, 11.30-12.00 Makers, 1.00 Going Greets, 1.30-2.00 Farming Out Crops, 4.30-6.30 Film: Drums At Monks' Claude Colport, 12.30 Guy Singers of Hartlepool, 12.30 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London ex- Professor Kibben
10.00 Paint along with Nancy, 12.30 Closedown.

fr. 4.30-5.00 Carry on Laughing. 5.00 Battlestar Galactica. 12.30

54C Starts. 2.05 Fernmyr. 2.05 Tennis. 4.00 Working F. Llewellyn. Fr Llanfyllter. 5.00 About Me. 5.00 The In. 5.00 (Betty Gwynn). 7.20 Newydd. 7.20 Bysau Bach Y Wlad. 8.10 Rhag. 8.10 Hywel Gwynnydd. 9.00 Myrnfryn. 9.25 For 4 Tonight. 9.50 What Is Censor saw. 11.26 Bt Salmador. Crucified Church. 11.55 Closed.

GRAMPIAN As London as Starts. 2.45 M. 2.45 Worship. 10.00 It's a wot's Bt. 11.00 A L. red. a Man. a God. 11.00 Makers. 1.00 Leeds Folk Festival. 2.00 Freeing Outlook. 2.30 Snow. 2.50 Scrolling. 5.30 Sale of the 6.00. 5.30 Termyrhuys. 12.30 Reflections. Closedown.

(continued)

